

WEATHER

Decreasing
Cloudiness
Windy

Daily Worker

★
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RED ARMY 165 MI. FROM BERLIN

Allenstein, Insterburg Captured; Konev's Men Driving on Breslau

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UP).—Red Army forces drove 38 miles across the base of the Polish corridor today to within 165 miles of Berlin—approximately the distance from New York to Baltimore—and captured the East Prussian cities of Allenstein and Insterburg in a drive to pin 200,000 Nazis against the Baltic. The victory guns boomed 19,508 times in Moscow tonight, saluting five smashing victories announced by Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin on the 11th day of the offensive.



New Life in Warsaw: Red Army officers chat with inhabitants of liberated Warsaw. The background indicates the ruin done by the Nazis to public monuments and buildings in one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. [Other photo on back page.]
—Sovfoto Radiophoto

(Swedish newspaper accounts reaching the OWI said the Germans were building fortifications outside Berlin.)

(Adolf Hitler has gone to the Eastern Front to take personal command, the Berlin radio reported, according to a BBC broadcast heard by NBC.)

Tanks and infantry of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First Belorussian Army drove 33 to 38 miles westward through the "Berlin gate" to seize the towns of Labiszyn and Gniezno at opposite ends of a 31-mile front, and approach within 72 miles of the northeastern border of Germany and 125 miles of the lower Oder River—the Rhine of the East. Gniezno is 165 miles east of Berlin.

61 MILES FROM DANZIG

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second Belorussian Army drove 29 miles northward into East Prussia to seize Allenstein, Osterode and Deutsch Eylau, 20 and 37 miles to the southwest, in a drive that narrowed the Nazi escape corridor along the Baltic to 44 miles and reached within 61 miles of Danzig. Moscow dispatches said 200,000 crack Nazi troops faced entrapment in the Junker province.

Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third Belorussian Army drove westward 30 miles into northern East Prussia
(Continued on Back Page)

Retribution at Tannenberg

By the
VETERAN COMMANDER

More than 2,000 inhabited places, towns and villages have been cleared over the weekend by the Red Army in its stupendous offensive between the Baltic and the Danube. Among these places we find Gumbinnen and Insterburg, key communications centers of East Prussia, whose capture reduces the enemy to maneuvering in the small Koenigsberg-Rastenburg-Allenstein triangle, with Allenstein threatened at close range (and maybe already captured when these lines appear in print).

We find among these towns the stronghold of Wloclawec on the left bank of the Vistula, only 30 miles from the great fortress of Torun.

Kolo on the Warta has been captured and thus the middle course of that strategic river

has been crossed by Marshal Zhukov who is now exactly 200 miles from Berlin along the Warsaw-Posnan-Frankfurt-Berlin line.

Among these towns we find hundreds of places with German-Silesian names, such as Kreuzberg, Rosenberg, Landsberg and Gutten-tag which covered the approaches to Oppeln and Breslau.

Between the Vistula and the Carpathians, Novy-Sacz has been captured as well as Bochnja with its great salt mines. In Slovakia the three fortress towns of Bardejov, Preshev and Kocice have fallen and the Germans are retreating to the upper Vah and to the Morava.

All these victories were crowded into 48 hours: East Prussia reduced almost by half with

some of its main nerve centers ripped out; the Warta crossed; Berlin only 200 miles away; Silesia invaded and its most industrialized part outflanked from the north and even the north-west; the approaches to the Oder reached; the German position in Slovakia shattered.

And still, among the thousands of Polish, Slovakian, Carpatho-Russian and "good" German names of captured and liberated places, there is one which stands out as a moral triumph of historic magnitude. A name which unites two glories over a span of five centuries; a name that unites the opposites of disaster and victory over the span of three decades.

You guessed it—the name is TANNENBERG.
(Continued on Back Page)

Wallace Nominated to Commerce Post; Outlines Postwar Prosperity Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt today officially nominated former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace for the post of Secretary of Commerce to replace outgoing Jesse Jones, Texas industrial, real estate and banking magnate.

In a preliminary exchange of letters between the President and Jones, made public by Jones, the latter took the President's nomination of Wallace with an attitude unbecoming a Cabinet member and virtually called upon his cronies in Congress to fight Wallace's taking over the important post.

Wallace, on the other hand, reacted to the appointment by pledging to "promote a maximum of national employment by private business" and declared that the "common man need not tolerate less prosperity in time of peace than he had in time of war."

"In the highly geared world of today and tomorrow," Wallace said, "there must be full and efficient employment throughout this nation." Full employment in this country, he went on, "is fundamental to an enduring peace."

The former Vice-President said he viewed his new tasks, if confirmed by Congress, as basically:

"To win the war as quickly as possible and to insure a just and lasting peace and to meet the inevitable great postwar problems, it is vital for business, labor and agriculture to work together and with the government."

AIMS OUTLINED

Wallace outlined the main aims as follows:

"1. We must work out a clear cut program for postwar employment with special attention for returning soldiers.

"2. We must attempt to bring about maximum production, and reasonable prices for the consumer.

"3. Opportunity for free enterprise among businessmen must be expanded, particularly among small businessmen.

"4. Sound governmental programs for river authorities, irrigation works, etc., which by their very nature increase opportunities for small businessmen must be worked out.

"We must plan for full use of our resources and manpower. The common man need not tolerate less prosperity in time of peace than he had in time of war."

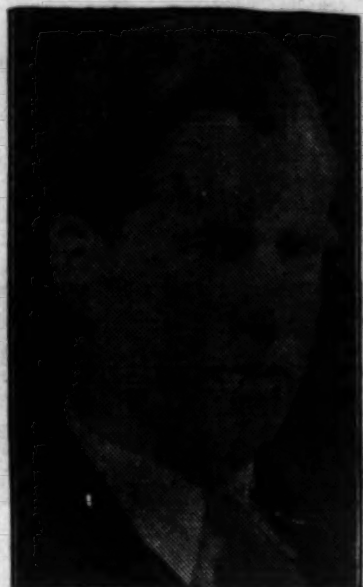
JONES' REACTION

Jones' surly reaction to Roosevelt's request that Wallace replace him brought almost immediate results from certain of his friends in Congress. Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga.), of the Senate Finance Committee, promptly brought forth a bill to emasculate the post of Secretary of Commerce. The George bill would divorce the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and all other lending agencies from the Commerce Department and give them an "independent" status under a \$12,000 a year federal administrator. The bill was referred to the Senate Commerce Committee which will also act upon Roosevelt's nomination of Wallace.

Another sour note was added to the affair when the pro-fascist Sen. W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel rushed to Jones' side and attempted to make the nomination an excuse to fight the national election campaign over again. O'Daniel wheezed "righteously" that the Wallace nomination was "dictated by Sidney Hillman." O'Daniel was joined by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, another arch foe of Roosevelt and others of similar stripe, who invariably line up against any progressive steps taken by the President.

OFFER TO JONES

In the earlier exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Jones, the President said he was reluctant in asking Jones to step out and thanked him for his activities while Commerce Secretary. He went on to say that he hoped



HENRY A. WALLACE

Jones would continue to remain a part of the government and told Jones he was ready to offer him an important ambassadorship as "one among many other posts."

"Henry Wallace," the President wrote Jones, "deserves almost any service which he believes he can satisfactorily perform. I told him this at the end of the campaign, in which he displayed the utmost devotion to our cause.... He has told me he thought he could do the greatest amount of good in the Department of Commerce, for which he is fully suited. And I feel, therefore, that the Vice-President should have this post in the new Administration."

Jones answered he "disagreed" with the President's confidence in Wallace's "ability" to handle the financial and business responsibilities of the post.

"For you to turn over all these assets and responsibilities to a man inexperienced in business and finance," he said, "will, I believe, be hard for the business and finance world to understand."

OPA to Control Fluke Fillets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today brought fresh fluke fillets under price control for the first time in a move expected to bring "substantial" reductions in the retail price.

The action was necessary, OPA said, because of the current evasive practice of selling other species of fillets covered by price ceilings, at the uncontrolled fluke fillet prices.

A Wise Armistice

AN EDITORIAL

THE armistice terms for Hungary offer another example of how the great powers are cooperating in the practical and detailed decisions of eastern Europe. There has been much talk of unilateral action by our allies; but here is another armistice, very much like the terms for Finland, Romania and Bulgaria, in which our own government, like London, has taken an active part.

The terms themselves place Hungary on the road toward her democratization, and toward good neighborly relations with her allies. Fascist decrees are completely abolished, and provisions made for trying war criminals. A noteworthy feature is the clause

Dewey Chokes Housing Plan, Democrats Charge

By MAX GORDON

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Democratic leaders of the Legislature yesterday charged Gov. Dewey with "gradual and steady strangulation" of the state's low-rent housing program. The minority leaders, Senator Elmer Quinn and Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, proposed that the entire state housing credit balance of \$115,000,000 allowed by the State Constitution be made available to the state's communities this year. Gov. Dewey has proposed in his annual message that only \$35,000,000 be authorized, all to New York City.

The Constitution allows the state to make loans up to \$300,000,000 for public housing without the necessity of a referendum. So far, \$185,000,000 has been authorized by the Legislature.

The Democratic statement recalled that in 1943 the GOP-dominated Legislature "forgot" to authorize anything for public housing, and last year it allowed only \$35,000,000, though the Democrats had proposed that the entire credit of \$150,000,000 remaining at the time be voted.

HOUSING SUBSIDY

A demand was made by the Democrats that the annual subsidy for housing, now limited to \$1,000,000 a year, be raised to \$4,000,000. Purpose of the subsidy is to make public housing available to families who can pay only low rents. The \$1,000,000 annual subsidy limitation has acted as a brake on development of postwar public housing plans, particularly in upstate communities.

The minority statement is in line with the declaration of State Democratic Chairman Paul A. Fitzpatrick last week that his party would take a forthright position on all issues before the state as they come up.

Public clamor against the commercial rent control bill proposed by a special legislative committee is growing. The bill, introduced by Sen. Richard DiCostanza, Manhattan, and Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, Putnam County, both Republicans, freezes commercial rents at 25 percent above the level of March 1, 1943.

OFFICE PROTECTION

Protest is directed not only at the extremely liberal ceiling but at the fact that office buildings and stores are not included in its provisions. Reports of rampant profiteering in store and office rents have been pouring into Albany, and Joseph Platzker, Mayor LaGuardia's rent commissioner, has warned that

many office firms are moving out of the city because of large-scale jacking up of rentals.

There are also several loopholes in the bill, allowing landlords to go above the ceiling if they can demonstrate "need." No provision is made for administering the measure and no penalties are set for violations.

A bill sponsored by the American Labor Party, introduced by Sen. Lowell Brown, Bronx Republican, and Assemblyman Leo Isacson, Bronx Laborite, would freeze rents at March 1, 1943, levels, would include offices and stores and would close up the loopholes.

Sen. Lazarus Joseph, Bronx Democrat, has announced his intention of introducing a measure that would include offices.

Offers Liberal Security Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—The Social Security Board today submitted to Congress a program for liberalized social security.

It asked for broader unemployment insurance to smooth the transition to a peacetime economy.

The board said in its annual report that unemployment is a national problem which should be handled through a federal system operating on a decentralized basis.

The board urged the liberalization of old age insurance benefits. It also advocated medical and disability insurance.

It said that despite a widespread belief that the United States is the world's healthiest nation, other countries have lower death rates and higher average life expectancy.

Hungarians in U. S. Hail Allied Armistice Terms

Praise for the Allied armistice with the Hungarian Provisional Government is contained in an editorial being published today by the Hungarian Daily Journal, progressive Hungarian-American newspaper.

It would only encourage Hungarian fascist elements to resume their revisionist campaign of the past 25 years.

The Hungarian armistice also raises the question of why the Allies can not learn from its example in the case of Italy. The democratic government in Rome is far more advanced than the provisional regime, recently formed at Debrecen. Yet, the Italians must beg for the right to fight, while Hungary is ordered to provide "not less than eight divisions" for the common struggle against the Reich. There is no real reason why the stern intelligence of the terms for Hungary could not be applied in Rome, and so help overcome the difficult situation of the Italian people.

Brownell Renamed; Hits Unity

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—The Republican National Committee voted today to continue Herbert Brownell, Jr., as national chairman, and adopted Brownell's eight-point program which continues the committee's fight against national unity.

Some discontent was expressed with Brownell's continuance as chairman, particularly by Arthur E. Nelson of St. Paul. Nelson objected to Brownell as a New York lawyer who owed his position solely to his association with Thomas E. Dewey. He said he wanted a midwesterner for the chairmanship, who would not advance Dewey's "personal interests."

The dominance of reactionary thought in the committee was shown, however, by the easy reelection of Brownell. It was further emphasized by the authorization which the national chairman received, to add personnel to the national GOP headquarters and to manage affairs there.

Instead of offering cooperation to President Roosevelt in the furtherance of the war the Brownell proposals accepted by the GOP committee stresses war on "the fallacies of New Deal doctrines." They use the term "New Deal," which everyone knows is not involved now, to carry on division and diversion against the President's national unity efforts.

Among the eight points of the Brownell program are the creation of a large staff to work full time between elections, "close working relations" with GOP leaders in Congress and an intensive two-year campaign for Congress in 1946. There is also a "financial plan" to "broaden the basis of contributions," an obvious attempt to hide the multi-millionaire pro-fascists who are the backbone of Republican finances.

Slayers of Moyne Sentenced to Death

CAIRO, Jan. 22 (UP).—The Egyptian Higher Military Court today formally pronounced sentences of death by hanging on Eliahu Bet-Tsouri and Eliahu Hakim, confessed slayers of Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East.

"By signing the armistice terms," the Journal declares, "Hungary finally tore itself from the deathly embrace of the Hitlerites and from the maelstrom of the Hungarian feudalists' catastrophic policy."

"By declaring war on the Nazis, and by fighting on the side of the Allies against Hitler, it contributes to its own liberation, wins independence, survival as a nation, and, through democratic transformation, a place among the free nations."

The terms are milder than could have been expected, the editorial asserts. "It is a testimony of the generosity of the Allies that they distinguished between the Hungarian people and the war criminals," it adds.

If the Debrecen Provisional Government, on the basis of the Armistice terms, continues its program of democratization, liquidation of Magyar feudalism, distribution of land, then—the editorial predicts—"Hungary shall be put on the road of independence and democratic reconstruction by a political system that contains all anti-fascist parties."

"It is for us," the editorial concludes, "Hungarian Americans—to create our own unbreakable unity for the support of liberated Hungary."

Bare Names, Addresses of Swarm Of Nazi Agents That Run Spain

German agents rule Franco Spain. Their organizational network is complex and thorough. Tens of thousands are established in Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Malaga, and elsewhere. The Daily Worker today makes public for the first time in the United States a detailed report of this German web, with names and addresses. The facts are vouched for by Espana Popular, organ of exiled Spanish antifascists in Mexico.

In Madrid alone there are more than 5,000 German Nazi agents at work; in Barcelona, more than 4,000; in Seville upward of 2,000; in Malaga over 1,500. Every other town and region has its complement in proportion to its importance.

Following are nine aspects of their sinister employment.

1—A "Skilled Labor Office" has been set up in Madrid's Hotel Palace. In charge is Herr Eversberg, high counselor of the German Ministry of Labor.

Eversberg decides the number of workers of each particular skill to be "recruited" for work in Germany. He gave precise instructions to the Falange, for instance, that 20,000 railroad workers were needed in Germany.

The German office in the Hotel Palace organized the secret shipment during the last two years of more than 100,000 Spanish slave workers to Germany.

SPAIN'S ECONOMY

2—Dr. Himmling, Nazi, prominent member of the German Ministry of Economy, is in charge of Spain's economy, with an office at 8 Juan Bravo St., Madrid.

Himmling's job is to direct the shipment of food and raw materials to Germany; to assure production of war materials for Germany; to

organize German cartel penetration into Spain's industry, banks and agriculture.

3—A vast net of German espionage and counter-espionage functions under the title of "Information Service." Captain Lenz of the German Navy is in charge, while under him are many confidential agents, including Commander Wels, Capt. Nette, Lt. Kelmann, Commander of Aviation Schwarz, Commander of Engineers Hellriegel.

In league with these are the officers attached to the German Embassy in Madrid—Generals Kramer and Derre, Col. Brann, Navy charge d'affaires Brauseweir and others. Other important secret agents are

Lt. Col. Kubisch, Dr. Lanmeier and Herr Kernick.

The "Information Service" is thorough.

One office on Molinerol St., Madrid, handles photostats of important documents and has a file of photographs of Spanish airports. There are Nazi broadcasting stations at 13 Cisne St., at Molinero St. and at the Nazi Consulate.

There are two others at unknown localities.

The Information Service has another office on the Paseo de la Castellana whose function is not known. Naval Capt. Bulow is in charge.

The Information Service specializes in spying out Spanish public opinion—and especially the state of mind of the armed forces.

4—The German Gestapo has more than 100 agents in Madrid alone, headed by a high commissioner, Wulzer, with the help of Councilor Kuhlmann.

The Gestapo works closely with its Spanish counterpart—Franco's General Directorate of Security. A direct telephone links the two offices.

The Gestapo, aided by specially assigned Spanish police, keeps track of anti-Franco movements and anti-German sentiment among Spaniards. It also spies on employees of all Allied consulates and embassies.

The Gestapo has several broadcasting stations scattered throughout Spain, and has branches in Malaga, Barcelona, San Sebastian, Seville, Valencia, etc.

MILITARY ESPIONAGE

5—German Military Information has offices in all the principal Spanish ports—in Andalusia and the Asturias, in San Sebastian, Vigo, Santander, La Coruna, Cadiz, Malaga, Algeiras. These offices keep constant watch on the movement of Allied ships, and inform Germany by radio.

6—The Institute of German Culture on Juan Bravo St. in Madrid runs a special school for German agents assigned to Spain... all S.S. men from 16 to 22 years of age.

7—Aided by Franco authorities, the Nazis have helped many German prisoners in North Africa to escape.

Nazis secretly spirited from prisoner-of-war camps arrive in Spain, hidden in Spanish merchant ships which ply between Spain and the North African ports of Algiers, Ceuta, Melilla, etc.

RECRUITING FOR HITLER

8—A so-called German Paymaster's Office, officially subsidizing members and families of the Spanish Blue Legion, actually directed the recruitment of Blue Legion "volunteers" whom Franco then forced to fight against the United Nations on the eastern front.

One interesting aspect of this paymaster scheme is that the Germans tried to make it appear that they paid all expenses of each Blue Legion soldier. All it really did was to figure up the exact sum due each month and present a bill to Franco's War Ministry.

A function of the Paymasters office is to check up frequently on families of Blue Legion soldiers, interview soldiers returning wounded from the Eastern Front and recruit spies for Hitler form among them.

When the Blue Legion was "disbanded," the same office continued its work—but for the "Spanish Legion."

9—Two other Nazi centers, the nature of whose work is not explained in detail, are the German Transatlantic Bank under Herrea Hammel and Tenges and the Edelweiss Restaurant.

Blast 4,000 Nazi Vehicles in Final Rout of Bulge

PARIS, Jan. 22 (UP).—Allied fliers burned and blasted 4,000 tanks and trucks today when the last Germans of the Ardennes bulge tried to make a run for the Siegfried line in the greatest aerial blow of the Western Front against a retreating army.

Returning pilots reported "it was pure murder," particularly at Dasburg just inside the German border, where destruction of a bridge piled up hundreds of enemy trucks at the mercy of 19th Tactical Air Command planes swooping as low as 150 feet. No Luftwaffe plane challenged the slaughter.

On the Alsace ground front the Germans claimed to have recaptured the junction of Haguenau and were throwing new punches toward Strasbourg from the Rhine bridgehead eight miles above the Alsatian capital.

WILTZ CAPTURED

U. S. ground forces, closely pressing the Ardennes retreat, opened a new drive eastward on a 17-mile front, captured the enemy base of Wiltz, virtually completing the second liberation of Luxembourg, and reached the outskirts of St. Vith, last enemy stronghold in Belgium.

Scots Highlanders with flame-throwers expanded the British salient into the northern Rhineland more than a mile to the north and east, captured four Reich villages and drove within 20 miles of the Rhine valley industrial center of Munchen-Gladbach.

As Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt's battered forces made their bid for safety, one column was caught in the Dasburg sector, 10 miles northeast of Wiltz, and the second between St. Vith and the German city of Prum.

END OF THE BULGE

The bulge virtually ceased to exist when U. S. First Army troops cracked through the St. Vith defense line with the capture of Born. Front reports said the fall of St. Vith was imminent.

In company with the Third Army, the First opened a new assault "down the middle" of what had been the base of the bulge, and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army troops and tanks gained from one to five miles, extending their advances for two days to nearly 10 miles.

Patton's front extended from an area 13 miles northeast of Bastogne southward to Wiltz, then southeast to a point three miles northeast of

Diekirch. A score more Luxembourg and Belgian villages were recaptured, including Brachtenbach.

The Germans now have only narrow holdings in the north tip of Luxembourg and in a pocket around Vianden on its eastern borders.

Japan Nervous On Soviet Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu told the Imperial Parliament today that Japan intends to "abide by policies of friendly relations with the Soviet Union," and Tokyo broadcasts indicated the government was looking forward with some nervousness to April when it would be possible for Russia to give one year's notice denouncing her neutrality pact with Japan.

Yesterday Shigemitsu had told Parliament that Japanese-Russian relations were being "securely maintained" under the neutrality pact signed April 13, 1941, and ratified April 25.

Today Parliament held a 1½-hour secret meeting at which Shigemitsu reported in detail on the international situation.

"In view of the position of both Japan and the Soviet Union in the world war situation," he said, "they are constantly maintaining very close contact. Negotiations between the two nations on many proposed plans are progressing smoothly."

Peter Ousts Premier Subasich, Names Man Said to Oppose Tito

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UP).—King Peter of Yugoslavia announced tonight that he had lost confidence in Dr. Ivan Subasich, Premier of his Government-in-Exile, had asked him to resign, and had named Dr. Milan Groll, Serb leader, to form a new cabinet.

The 21-year-old King announced his action in a communique after weeks of bickering over the political future of Yugoslavia and the question of naming a regency for Peter



This American tank and its occupants narrowly escaped damage when a German shell suddenly burst nearby on the Fifth Army front in Italy. A barrage of flames and smoke almost enveloped the U.S. tank, and the open door indicates that Yank soldiers just got out in time.

Miss Thompson's Views On Nazis Amaze Soviets

By JOHN GIBBONS
Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Jan. 22.—The pleas for a "soft peace" with Germany by the American columnist, Dorothy Thompson, have been received with amazement here, in contrast to the

satisfaction that greeted the recent National Lawyers Guild statement on punishment of all Nazi war criminals.

(In her series of articles on Germany, published in the New York Post, Dorothy Thompson has urged that German industry be left untouched; opposed the division of that nation; declared it would be unfair to make Germany's "good" citizens pay for the crimes of bad Germans, and "feared" the Soviet Union's intentions toward Germany.)

"Of course we know," declared Izvestia yesterday, "that Dorothy Thompson and her associates do not express the American public's point of view."

Observing that many American defenders of Hitlerite Germany have become particularly active just now, Izvestia said that, "in going down to their doom, the Germans are attempting to evade punishment for their crimes and will endeavor to utilize the services of sentimental people."

The National Lawyers Guild statement, issued last Monday, urged punishment for all Nazis, big and small.

Police Wound 6 At Rally Near Rome

ROME, Jan. 22 (UP).—Six civilians were injured at Grafignano, a village near here, when carabinieri fired into a crowd of several hundred persons demonstrating against their newly appointed mayor, it was reported today.

Employment Bill Introduced By Sen. Murray

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—Sen. James E. Murray, D., Mont., introduced today his long-promised "full employment bill," which he said was designed to provide job opportunities for all who want work, and to strengthen American adherence to capitalism and free enterprise.

The bill, sponsored also by Sens. Robert F. Wagner, D., N. Y., Elbert D. Thomas, D., Utah, and Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D., Wyo., would:

1. Declare as the policy of the nation the fostering of free competitive enterprise and the assurance of the continued existence of sufficient employment opportunities.

2. Require the President to submit to Congress each year a national production and employment budget, with recommendations for Federal work to take up any slack in employment.

3. Define the specific economic responsibilities of the President and Congress.

These three provisions, Murray said, "when added together provide the opportunity for full and wholehearted cooperation between industry, agriculture, labor, state and local governments, and the Federal Government."

Murray explained that "right to a job" as assured in the proposed "national policy" did not mean a guarantee by the Government that an individual citizen would have a specific job at a set salary and a definite social standing.

The bill states it is the Federal government's responsibility "to pursue such consistent and openly arrived at economic policies and programs as will stimulate and encourage the highest feasible levels of employment through private and other non-federal investment and expenditure."

If job opportunities for all can not be furnished by non-federal efforts, then the federal government would finance work to balance the deficiency.

Mead Declares Norfolk Yard Wastes Labor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—Sen. James M. Mead (D-NY), told the Senate today that at the Norfolk Navy Yard—said to be short 4,000 essential workers—a Senate War Investigating Subcommittee last week found "excess manpower, wasted labor, hoarded labor and enforced loafing."

Mead, chairman of the committee, said it was his "painful duty to reveal to the Senate an alarming condition."

Although the armed services paint a "gloomy picture of their labor needs" and put the ship repair program on their "must list," Mead said, "What we learned in Norfolk is deeply disturbing and significant." Norfolk Navy Yard both builds and repairs ships and employs more than 38,000 persons, he said.

Mead told the Senate that committee members checked several large shops and went through several ships "and here is what we found":

"Each of the members of our subcommittee personally saw idleness and loafing on a big scale.

"Men stood and sat around in groups smoking and talking right on the decks of vital fighting ships. Their bosses were not to be seen."

The men themselves "think there are too many of them on the job."

"They say they are unable to do an honest day's work."

The House Military Affairs Committee voted today to exempt workers assigned to war jobs under the proposed May-Bailey Bill from closed shop provisions of union contracts.

How Form 1040 Can Help Taxpayer

By MORRIS GREENBAUM
Attorney at Law and Certified
Public Accountant

Part 2

The following article is devoted primarily to those taxpayers who do not intend to rely entirely upon the Collector to figure out their bill, and who are willing to fill out their own income tax return. It seems to the writer that anyone who only knows how to add and subtract and has patience enough to read the instructions for Form 1040 as issued by the government is well-qualified to make his own return and save money by it.

Adjusted Net Income

Bear in mind that your gross income is not taxable, that the government allows you to deduct all business expenses from your gross income and only the balance which is called adjusted net income is taxable and should be entered as item 3 on Form 1040 if you are an employee or a worker or as item 4 if you are in a business or profession or you have income from any other sources.

If Form 1040 does not provide enough space to list such expenditures, you can attach your own statement with a proper explanation. For instance, if you are in business or profession, naturally all types of expenses incurred in the production of income are deductible. If you are an employee working for a salary or wages, your employer must furnish you with a Form W-2 which states your remuneration.

You are allowed to attach a statement showing the expenses in producing that income, for instance, meals and lodging while you are away from home on business, fees to employment agencies, cost of uniforms or special tools; if you are a newspaper man or journalist, cost of newspapers and magazines—in general, any expenditure which helped produce your income and not reimbursed by your employer, or if reimbursed and it was included in your gross income.

If your record of income does not agree with the amount stated by the employer, and you are sure that your amount is correct, you should indicate on a special slip the correct amount and enter on Form 1040 your amount instead of the wrong amount as stated by the employer. This particular condition will prevail this year among many employees of summer hotels where the employer included board and lodging as additional compensation, and where a recent government ruling excludes such board and lodging from the employee's income because it was primarily given to the employee for the convenience of the employer.

After you arrive at your net or adjusted net income, and if this amount is less than \$5,000, you as a taxpayer have the right to elect either to use the tax table which is page 2 of Form 1040 (reproduced in these articles) or to figure out your own deductions in detail by using Page 3 and 4 of Form 1040. Bear in mind that if you use the table you will have the benefit of a straight deduction of 10 per cent of your adjusted net income. If therefore appears that if your deductions are more than 10 percent, it pays for you not to use the table and list them separately in the various schedules.

The following are the deductions usually allowed:

1—All dues and assessments paid to labor unions.

2—All personal expenses that you may have in attending various trade meetings or union meetings.

3—All cost of tools, instruments and equipment, or depreciation charges for such tools and equipment, including your car if used for business.

4—All cost of cleaning and laundering working clothes and costumes.

5—All gifts required by your employment and given for business purposes.

6—All legal expenses pertaining to your profession or employment.

7—All entertaining expenses if required by your employment (this

TAX COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAXPAYERS NOT USING THE TAX TABLE ON PAGE 2 OF FORM 1040

Surtax Table

From the following table figure your surtax on the surtax net income on line 5, page 4, of the return:

If the surtax net income is:	The surtax is:
Not over \$2,000.	20% of the surtax net income.
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000.	\$400, plus 22% of excess over \$2,000.
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000.	\$840, plus 26% of excess over \$4,000.
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000.	\$1,360, plus 30% of excess over \$6,000.
Over \$8,000 but not over \$10,000.	\$1,960, plus 34% of excess over \$8,000.
Over \$10,000 but not over \$12,000.	\$2,640, plus 38% of excess over \$10,000.
Over \$12,000 but not over \$14,000.	\$3,400, plus 43% of excess over \$12,000.
Over \$14,000 but not over \$16,000.	\$4,260, plus 47% of excess over \$14,000.
Over \$16,000 but not over \$18,000.	\$5,200, plus 50% of excess over \$16,000.
Over \$18,000 but not over \$20,000.	\$6,200, plus 53% of excess over \$18,000.
Over \$20,000 but not over \$22,000.	\$7,260, plus 56% of excess over \$20,000.
Over \$22,000 but not over \$24,000.	\$8,380, plus 59% of excess over \$22,000.
Over \$24,000 but not over \$26,000.	\$9,560, plus 62% of excess over \$24,000.
Over \$26,000 but not over \$28,000.	\$10,740, plus 65% of excess over \$26,000.
Over \$28,000 but not over \$30,000.	\$11,960, plus 69% of excess over \$28,000.
Over \$30,000 but not over \$32,000.	\$13,200, plus 72% of excess over \$30,000.
Over \$32,000 but not over \$34,000.	\$14,460, plus 75% of excess over \$32,000.
Over \$34,000 but not over \$36,000.	\$15,740, plus 78% of excess over \$34,000.
Over \$36,000 but not over \$38,000.	\$17,040, plus 81% of excess over \$36,000.
Over \$38,000 but not over \$40,000.	\$18,360, plus 84% of excess over \$38,000.
Over \$40,000 but not over \$42,000.	\$19,700, plus 87% of excess over \$40,000.
Over \$42,000 but not over \$44,000.	\$21,060, plus 90% of excess over \$42,000.
Over \$44,000 but not over \$46,000.	\$22,440, plus 91% of excess over \$44,000.
Over \$46,000 but not over \$48,000.	\$23,840, plus 92% of excess over \$46,000.
Over \$48,000 but not over \$50,000.	\$25,260, plus 93% of excess over \$48,000.
Over \$50,000 but not over \$52,000.	\$26,700, plus 94% of excess over \$50,000.
Over \$52,000 but not over \$54,000.	\$28,160, plus 95% of excess over \$52,000.
Over \$54,000 but not over \$56,000.	\$29,640, plus 96% of excess over \$54,000.
Over \$56,000 but not over \$58,000.	\$31,140, plus 97% of excess over \$56,000.
Over \$58,000 but not over \$60,000.	\$32,660, plus 98% of excess over \$58,000.
Over \$60,000 but not over \$62,000.	\$34,200, plus 99% of excess over \$60,000.
Over \$62,000 but not over \$64,000.	\$35,760, plus 100% of excess over \$62,000.
Over \$64,000 but not over \$66,000.	\$37,340, plus 101% of excess over \$64,000.
Over \$66,000 but not over \$68,000.	\$38,940, plus 102% of excess over \$66,000.
Over \$68,000 but not over \$70,000.	\$40,560, plus 103% of excess over \$68,000.
Over \$70,000 but not over \$72,000.	\$42,200, plus 104% of excess over \$70,000.
Over \$72,000 but not over \$74,000.	\$43,860, plus 105% of excess over \$72,000.
Over \$74,000 but not over \$76,000.	\$45,540, plus 106% of excess over \$74,000.
Over \$76,000 but not over \$78,000.	\$47,240, plus 107% of excess over \$76,000.
Over \$78,000 but not over \$80,000.	\$48,960, plus 108% of excess over \$78,000.
Over \$80,000 but not over \$82,000.	\$50,700, plus 109% of excess over \$80,000.
Over \$82,000 but not over \$84,000.	\$52,460, plus 110% of excess over \$82,000.
Over \$84,000 but not over \$86,000.	\$54,240, plus 111% of excess over \$84,000.
Over \$86,000 but not over \$88,000.	\$56,040, plus 112% of excess over \$86,000.
Over \$88,000 but not over \$90,000.	\$57,860, plus 113% of excess over \$88,000.
Over \$90,000 but not over \$92,000.	\$59,700, plus 114% of excess over \$90,000.
Over \$92,000 but not over \$94,000.	\$61,560, plus 115% of excess over \$92,000.
Over \$94,000 but not over \$96,000.	\$63,440, plus 116% of excess over \$94,000.
Over \$96,000 but not over \$98,000.	\$65,340, plus 117% of excess over \$96,000.
Over \$98,000 but not over \$100,000.	\$67,260, plus 118% of excess over \$98,000.
Over \$100,000 but not over \$102,000.	\$69,200, plus 119% of excess over \$100,000.
Over \$102,000 but not over \$104,000.	\$71,160, plus 120% of excess over \$102,000.
Over \$104,000 but not over \$106,000.	\$73,140, plus 121% of excess over \$104,000.
Over \$106,000 but not over \$108,000.	\$75,140, plus 122% of excess over \$106,000.
Over \$108,000 but not over \$110,000.	\$77,160, plus 123% of excess over \$108,000.
Over \$110,000 but not over \$112,000.	\$79,200, plus 124% of excess over \$110,000.
Over \$112,000 but not over \$114,000.	\$81,260, plus 125% of excess over \$112,000.
Over \$114,000 but not over \$116,000.	\$83,340, plus 126% of excess over \$114,000.
Over \$116,000 but not over \$118,000.	\$85,440, plus 127% of excess over \$116,000.
Over \$118,000 but not over \$120,000.	\$87,560, plus 128% of excess over \$118,000.
Over \$120,000 but not over \$122,000.	\$89,700, plus 129% of excess over \$120,000.
Over \$122,000 but not over \$124,000.	\$91,860, plus 130% of excess over \$122,000.
Over \$124,000 but not over \$126,000.	\$94,040, plus 131% of excess over \$124,000.
Over \$126,000 but not over \$128,000.	\$96,240, plus 132% of excess over \$126,000.
Over \$128,000 but not over \$130,000.	\$98,460, plus 133% of excess over \$128,000.
Over \$130,000 but not over \$132,000.	\$100,700, plus 134% of excess over \$130,000.
Over \$132,000 but not over \$134,000.	\$102,960, plus 135% of excess over \$132,000.
Over \$134,000 but not over \$136,000.	\$105,240, plus 136% of excess over \$134,000.
Over \$136,000 but not over \$138,000.	\$107,540, plus 137% of excess over \$136,000.
Over \$138,000 but not over \$140,000.	\$109,860, plus 138% of excess over \$138,000.
Over \$140,000 but not over \$142,000.	\$112,200, plus 139% of excess over \$140,000.
Over \$142,000 but not over \$144,000.	\$114,560, plus 140% of excess over \$142,000.
Over \$144,000 but not over \$146,000.	\$116,940, plus 141% of excess over \$144,000.
Over \$146,000 but not over \$148,000.	\$119,340, plus 142% of excess over \$146,000.
Over \$148,000 but not over \$150,000.	\$121,760, plus 143% of excess over \$148,000.
Over \$150,000 but not over \$152,000.	\$124,200, plus 144% of excess over \$150,000.
Over \$152,000 but not over \$154,000.	\$126,660, plus 145% of excess over \$152,000.
Over \$154,000 but not over \$156,000.	\$129,140, plus 146% of excess over \$154,000.
Over \$156,000 but not over \$158,000.	\$131,640, plus 147% of excess over \$156,000.
Over \$158,000 but not over \$160,000.	\$134,160, plus 148% of excess over \$158,000.
Over \$160,000 but not over \$162,000.	\$136,700, plus 149% of excess over \$160,000.
Over \$162,000 but not over \$164,000.	\$139,260, plus 150% of excess over \$162,000.
Over \$164,000 but not over \$166,000.	\$141,840, plus 151% of excess over \$164,000.
Over \$166,000 but not over \$168,000.	\$144,440, plus 152% of excess over \$166,000.
Over \$168,000 but not over \$170,000.	\$147,060, plus 153% of excess over \$168,000.
Over \$170,000 but not over \$172,000.	\$149,700, plus 154% of excess over \$170,000.
Over \$172,000 but not over \$174,000.	\$152,360, plus 155% of excess over \$172,000.
Over \$174,000 but not over \$176,000.	\$155,040, plus 156% of excess over \$174,000.
Over \$176,000 but not over \$178,000.	\$157,740, plus 157% of excess over \$176,000.
Over \$178,000 but not over \$180,000.	\$160,460, plus 158% of excess over \$178,000.
Over \$180,000 but not over \$182,000.	\$163,200, plus 159% of excess over \$180,000.
Over \$182,000 but not over \$184,000.	\$165,960, plus 160% of excess over \$182,000.
Over \$184,000 but not over \$186,000.	\$168,740, plus 161% of excess over \$184,000.
Over \$186,000 but not over \$188,000.	\$171,540, plus 162% of excess over \$186,000.
Over \$188,000 but not over \$190,000.	\$174,360, plus 163% of excess over \$188,000.
Over \$190,000 but not over \$192,000.	\$177,200, plus 164% of excess over \$190,000.
Over \$192,000 but not over \$194,000.	\$180,060, plus 165% of excess over \$192,000.
Over \$194,000 but not over \$196,000.	\$182,940, plus 166% of excess over \$194,000.
Over \$196,000 but not over \$198,000.	\$185,840, plus 167% of excess over \$196,000.
Over \$198,000 but not over \$200,000.	\$188,760, plus 168% of excess over \$198,000.
Over \$200,000.	\$191,700, plus 169% of excess over \$200,000.

Adjustment on Line 7, Page 4, for Partially Tax-exempt Interest

If you take the standard deduction, enter on line 7 the same figure as appears on line 3, page 4, since the standard deduction makes allowance for any portion of your net income which is exempt from normal tax. However, if you itemize your deductions, you may subtract partially tax-exempt interest, less amortizable bond premium for the taxable year, from the amount shown on line 3, page 4, and enter only the balance on line 7. If you subtract any such amounts, attach an explanatory statement.

Normal-tax Exemption on Line 8, Page 4

If husband and wife combine their incomes in a joint return, the normal-tax exemption (line 8, page 4) is \$500 plus the amount of the smaller of the two incomes shown under item 5, page 1, but not more than \$1,000 for both.

If you wish to figure your own tax, and you use Form 1040, you can use either the simple tax table reproduced in Monday's Daily Worker, or you can use the table reproduced above. With the table above, you can figure your tax to the exact penny. Figure it out with both tables, and see which is lower.

includes dinners, lunches, concert tickets, sport and theatrical events, etc.)

8—All alimony or separation allowance paid by a husband.

9—All costs of damage done to your automobile even if the same is not used for business; auto license fee.

10—All casualty losses as a result of fire, storm, theft, burglary, rain or any other accident.

11—Special \$500 deduction for the blind taxpayer.

12—Contributions or gifts to religious, charitable, educational or relief agencies which hold a certificate from the federal government that contributions to them are exempt from taxes. However, such contributions are limited to 15 per cent of your net adjusted income.

13—All real estate taxes, sales taxes, state income taxes, gasoline taxes and some other types of tax as detailed in the instructions.

14—All medical expenses paid for your wife or your dependents in excess of five percent of adjusted gross income are deductible.

In general, each taxpayer should read through carefully the instructions issued by the federal government for Form 1040 to find out for himself more about the various deductions. If your net adjusted income is more than \$5,000 you have the right to deduct a standard deduction of \$500 without going into detail.

If husband and wife make a joint return, they are entitled to all the deductions which each individual person is separately entitled although only one spouse produces income. If the husband and wife make separate returns, if one spouse itemizes the deductions the other spouse must do likewise. They also have the right to divide between them the deductions in any way desirable. By deducting the total deductions from the adjusted gross income, you arrive at your net income which is entered in item 3 on page 4 of your return. This amount minus the personal exemptions, which will be explained later, is subject to a three percent normal tax and a graduated surtax which is 20 percent on the first \$2,000, 22 percent on the second \$2,000 and 26 percent

on the third \$2,000 with an additional increase of about four percent on each additional \$2,000, until it reaches 91 percent of any income over \$200,000. For your convenience such a surtax table is reproduced here.

Exemptions and Dependents

Who is a dependent? A dependent is a person regardless of age, related as enumerated below, over 50 percent of whose support is contributed by you and who has an income of his own of less than \$500. The following relation must exist:

1—A son or daughter (by blood or by legal adoption) or a descendant of either.

2—A stepson or a stepdaughter.

3—A brother, sister, stepbrother or stepsister (including half-brother and half-sister).

4—The father or mother or an ancestor of either.

5—A stepfather or stepmother.

6—A son or daughter of a brother or sister.

7—A brother or sister of the father or mother.

8—A son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Each taxpayer has only one exemption of \$500 for normal tax purposes. Otherwise, no matter how many dependents one has, he is only entitled to a \$500 exemption to arrive at his normal tax, which is three percent of his income. Each taxpayer is entitled to an additional exemption of \$500 for his spouse and an additional exemption of \$500 for each dependent for surtax purposes. Therefore a taxpayer who is married and has two children is entitled to four exemptions at \$500 each, which is \$2,000 before he figures his surtax. If husband and wife file a joint return and each earned more than \$500, naturally their normal tax exemption is \$1,000. If only one earned income and the other did not earn any, their normal tax exemption is only \$500 and if one earned more than \$500 and the other earned, let us say, \$300, their normal tax exemption will be \$800. Now, after the reader digests the tax rate as ex-

plained above, it should be very easy to figure out the following example:

If your net income after all deductions was \$4,000 and the taxpayer lists on page 1 of his return his family which consists of himself, his wife and two children, and his wife did not earn any income, he is entitled to a \$500 exemption in order to arrive at his normal tax income which would therefore be \$3,500 and he will be entitled to \$2,000 which is four exemptions, to arrive at his surplus tax income which will amount to \$2,000, his tax will therefore be three percent of \$3,500 which is \$105 and 20 percent surtax on his \$2,000 which is \$400. In other words his total tax is \$505. This amount is entered as item 6 on page 1, of Form 1040.

Now, the question is how much did the taxpayer pay to the government by withholding from his wages? You get this amount from the statement furnished to you by your employer and you enter it as item A of Line 7 on page 1 of the return. If the taxpayer paid during the year to the government in installments on account of his declaration of an estimated tax, enter this amount as item B. These items are considered the payments that the taxpayer made already to the government.

The difference between that amount and the tax is either paid to the government on or before March 15, 1945, by a check or money order attached to the return, or refunded to the taxpayer if the tax due is less than the amount already paid. Such a refund will be sent to the taxpayer after the return is reviewed and verified by the government, which usually takes about 12 or 18 months.

(To Be Continued)

LST Lost in Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—The Navy today announced the loss of the landing ship LST-359 as a result of enemy action in the Atlantic.

The craft carried a normal complement of 50 men of whom two were killed. The remainder of the crew was rescued.

Teachers Union Calls for \$500 Annual Increase

SAYS BOARD OF EDUCATION AND CITY CAN'T AVOID RESPONSIBILITY

The Teachers Union yesterday called upon the Board of Education

for a supplementary budget to provide immediately a \$500 cost-of-living increase for teachers and a \$2.50 per diem increase for substitutes.

In a letter to President Mary E. Dillon and all Board members, Mrs. Rose Russell, the union's legislative director, stated that the Board and

the City still carry responsibility for the wage increase.

"To be sure, teachers expect some legislative action," Mrs. Russell said, "but that does not relieve the Board or the City from making provision for a more positive recognition of teachers' salary demands."

Referring to the Board's failure to provide for teacher bonuses when it adopted the budget last week, the union spokesman pointed out:

"During recent weeks the Board had quite obviously led teachers to believe that it was going to take some action more positive than mere consideration and referral of their just demands to the State Legislature. The consequent disappointment when no provisions were made in the budget has served to produce even lower morale among teachers than had prevailed as a result of previous

— An Editorial —

The Bankrupt IFTU Won't Do

A NEW YORK TIMES dispatch from London reports that some labor circles still hope to revitalize the skeleton of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The suggestion is held out that the constitution of the IFTU could be amended to permit admission of more than one affiliate from a country, as in the case of the CIO or to make possible the admission of the Soviet, Latin American and other movements.

The ALN dispatch from Moscow of yesterday's Daily Worker quotes the opinions of E. Vazhenin of the Soviet Munition Workers Union, one of the top USSR union leaders. He reviews the record of complete bankruptcy of the IFTU in face of Hitler's aggression and during periods of economic crises. Vazhenin pointed out that the IFTU's ineffectiveness "could not have been otherwise" since it pursued the "same political line as the League of Nations."

No one today would seriously suggest that the bankrupt League could be revitalized.

The Soviet labor leader expresses full agreement with President Philip Murray of the CIO who concluded that only a new international labor organization could meet the problems that face world labor today. With Murray, Vazhenin sees the object as mobilization of world labor for the complete defeat of fascism, effective work for an enduring peace and defense of the economic interests of workers throughout the world.

The issue is not a technical one. It is one either of continued delay and wrangling over procedure to give a dead body life, or recognizing the immediate urgency of world labor unity and losing no time in giving it organized form and effectiveness. The CIO, USSR and Latin American labor leaders have spoken out for the formation of a new international organization when delegates assemble Feb. 6 at the London World Labor Congress.

17c-a-Name Petition Asks Wage Revision

UNION CITY, N. J., Jan. 22.—CIO workers here are signing a petition asking for upward revision of the Little Steel formula and every signer is contributing 17 cents toward a fund to wide community support behind the campaign.

Reason for the odd figure is that 17 cents an hour is the general wage increase sought by the CIO United Steelworkers, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and other unions pressing for relaxation of the wage formula.

The 17-cents-a-signature petition is being circulated by Local 448 of the UE which hopes in this way to raise over \$100 for the Hudson County CIO drive for wage improvements. Revision is needed to bring wages in line with the cost of living, to cancel losses in purchasing power due to cutbacks and to help relieve manpower problems, the petition says.

THE LONESOME TRAIN

a musical legend on DECCA records

This folk-ballad follows the journey of Lincoln's funeral train from Washington to his home in Springfield, Illinois. It recalls the historic words spoken by Lincoln and the people; shows how like our own were the problems solved by the deep wisdom of the Emancipator.

Words by Sergeant Millard Lampell, music by Earl Robinson, composer of "Ballad for Americans." With LYN MURRAY and his orchestra, Jeff Alexander Chorus, EARL ROBINSON as narrator, Burl Ives as ballad singer, Raymond Edward Johnson as Lincoln, Richard Huey as the preacher, and a supporting cast. Entire production directed by NORMAN CORWIN.

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Negro Leader For No-Strike

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Hilliard Ellis, general vice-president of Amalgamated Local 453, CIO United Auto Workers, prominent Negro trade unionist, has appealed to Negro rank and file members within the UAW to uphold the no-strike pledge in the union's referendum.

In his appeal Ellis said:

"The Negroes within our great union have a definite responsibility to the war effort that no interruption of production shall be caused by voting to rescind the pledge. Our Negro members, totaling over 200,000, will stand behind President Roosevelt, R. J. Thomas and the National Committee to uphold the pledge."

Pointing out that through the CIO, under the leadership of Philip Murray and R. J. Thomas, the Negro people have received a greater share of democracy than ever before in this history of the country, Ellis said that "taking any stand other than the patriotic one to uphold the pledge, would be playing into the hands of the reactionaries who would like to see our union destroyed and our country in chaos. Yes, they would like to see the Negro people suffer and lose the gains made by them through organized labor."

Nominates Aide To Navy Secretary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—President Roosevelt today nominated H. Struve Hensel, former New York attorney, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Hensel will succeed Ralph A. Bard, who recently was promoted from Assistant Secretary to Undersecretary.

Mr. Roosevelt also sent to the Senate the nomination of John F. X. McGohey of New York to be U. S. Attorney for the southern New York district.

Illinois AFL Maps Program

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (FP).—The Illinois Federation of Labor will place a 20-point program before the legislature in 1945, Reuben G. Soderstrom, president, announced here.

Demands of the AFL include: little Wagner labor disputes act outlawing the labor spy and all other unfair labor practices, improvements in unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation designed to benefit war veterans and war workers, a real equal pay bill for both sexes doing the same work, and a postwar five-day, six-hour day law.

The program also asks wage increases for all public employees, a minimum wage law for school teachers, a state wage-hour law and labor injunction law patterned after the national acts, a secret primary law, improvements in civil service, old age assistance and child labor laws, full crew legislation for railroad workers and safeguards for miners.

Diesel Engine Local in Cleveland Backs Pledge

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—Local 207 of the CIO United Auto Workers at Diesel Engine plant formerly regarded as a weak spot in the campaign to uphold the no-strike pledge, voted at its regular meeting this week to reaffirm the no-strike pledge. No one spoke in opposition, and there was a lone "no" vote registered.

This reverses a stand taken two weeks ago by the 14-man meeting

State PACs Plan Legislative Action

Acting to assure enactment of constructive legislation in state legislative bodies, CIO Political Action Committees around the country are holding post-election conventions, working out programs and preparing for intensive activity in cooperation with all community groups working for the same objectives.

In Trenton, Sunday, 500 delegates representing 132 local unions and 18 internationals gathered under PAC auspices to work out a program for New Jersey.

Liberalization of unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation, establishment of a state Fair Employment Practice Committee, allocation of more funds for education and revision of the state constitution by constitutional convention were among the items selected for main concentration.

Delegates rejected proposals for national service legislation but endorsed the national CIO proposal for a government-labor-industry conference to work out recommendations on manpower. Speakers included Carl Holderman, who was reelected PAC chairman, Sen. Joseph F. Guffey and Radioman 2d Class Al Barkin of the Navy, a former regional Textile Union director.

Approximately 20 States Senators and Assemblymen attended, most of them Republicans. U. S. Senator H. Alex Smith was another guest.

CALIFORNIA MEETS

The California CIO Council after a joint meeting with the state PAC, in which Sidney Hillman, national PAC chairman, participated, worked out eight demands to be pressed in the state legislature.

These include extension of unemployment insurance to include workers now excluded; compulsory prepaid medical and hospital care, establishment of a state FEPC, improvement of old age assistance, veterans benefits and service, child care; reduction of the voting age to 18, and plans for urban rehabilitation.

The CIO group, comprising more than 100 leaders and officials, also wired President Roosevelt and Attorney Gen. Francis Biddle asking that all charges against California CIO Director Harry Bridges be dropped and the way cleared for his citizenship.

OHIO ACTIVE

One hundred CIO leaders in Ohio a week ago, made plans to establish PAC as a year-round working organization. CIO locals will be asked to remit one cent per capita per month "to build, consolidate and make permanent" CIO-PAC in the state.

A state central committee with a membership from 80 to 90, to serve for policy making, was set up. A state executive of 20 with Jack Kroll, Ohio CIO president, as chairman, and George DeNucci as secretary-treasurer, was authorized. As funds come in, an organizational,

Jamestown Labor Backs London Parley

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Resolutions favoring AFL participation in the world labor conference in London next month and joint legislative action by AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods were adopted here last week by District Lodge 65, International Association of Machinists.

public relations and publicity staff will be assigned to work out of state headquarters in Columbus.

MINNESOTA ORGANIZES

More than a hundred delegates from CIO unions throughout Minnesota convened at Minneapolis Jan. 15 to formulate a program for federal and state legislation. Support of the St. Lawrence waterway project as "essential to the whole nation" was included among 18 resolutions approved. Others urged expanded housing, a state FEPC, extended aid to farmers and national action to bring wage levels in line with the cost of living. Delegates supported also the national CIO demand for a manpower conference.

Renew Texas Anti-Labor Fight

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 22.—The U. S. Supreme Court outlawed the Manford Act which banned solicitation of union membership by all except organizers registered with the state, but Assistant Attorney Gen. Pagan Dickson is trying to sidestep the decision.

Dickson says his office will ask a rehearing. Failing that, the department will ask that the case be remanded to the state courts for trial on the sole issue whether the section requiring organizers to register is valid. Dickson contends that the Supreme Court only invalidated that part of the law about solicitation of membership but didn't rule unconstitutional the licensing requirement.

Harry W. Acreman of the Texas Federation of Labor branded Dickson's maneuvering as "baloney."

Held for Fraud In Renegotiation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—The Justice Department announced today that a Federal Grand Jury at Newark, N. J., had indicted the Ferris Instrument Corp., Boonton, N. J., and two of its officers on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government of \$150,000 on the renegotiation of contracts.

The officers named were Harold Barnes, manager, and Joseph Coen, attorney and assistant secretary. The company sold signal generators and other electrical equipment to the Army and Navy.

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DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.00	\$7.75	\$14.00
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Reentered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Wallace's Appointment

WE ARE delighted to join with Henry Wallace's millions of admirers in all parts of the country and in all walks of life in greeting his appointment as Secretary of Commerce.

Henry Wallace is not a newcomer in the President's official family. He was an effective and competent Secretary of Agriculture for eight years before he became, as Vice-President, a spokesman of international reputation for the President's policies.

Now Wallace has been given what is perhaps his greatest opportunity. As Secretary of Commerce, he will have the job of welding together the common interests of farmers, businessmen and workers behind the Roosevelt program of 60,000,000 jobs after the war.

It is an opportunity that Wallace richly deserves. He deserves it because he had held so clearly the vision of full employment and full production. He deserves it because his thinking embodies the aspirations of all Americans for security and a job. He deserves it because of his self-effacing campaign for the President's reelection. He deserves it because he can do the job.

The President's appointment of Wallace is appropriate in every sense. It rounds out the character of his cabinet, which now substantially represents all sections of the American people, and includes Republicans devoted to winning the war, prominent businessmen like Mr. Stettinius and forward-looking progressives of the type of Harold Ickes and Henry Wallace.

Some liberals, whose views are reflected in PM, are trying to account for the President's action in terms of their own gyrations. They say that the President swung to the right when he picked his State Department team and that he has now swung to the left.

They are mistaken, of course. It is true that they have been swinging erratically without compass or direction. But the President has followed the steady course of trying to unite the nation.

We are confident that Wallace will be swiftly confirmed by the Senate. There may be objections from some Republicans and a few irreconcilable Southern Democrats. And there is the danger that some of his self-acclaimed liberal supporters may try to wage all over again the battles decided on Election Day or to turn the fight over his confirmation into a knock-down drag-out battle between conservatives and progressives.

But we are confident that most Americans and most Senators will agree the President has chosen wisely in naming Wallace as part of the team he needs to win the war and the peace.

Brownell Chooses Disunity

IT'S an ugly picture the Republican Party national committee presents at its Indianapolis meeting. Scarcely 24 hours after President Roosevelt in his inaugural address had appealed for national unity, the GOP national chairman highlights disunity as the objective of his party.

In his Sunday radio address, Herbert J. Brownell Jr., referred to the President's statements during the election campaign in regard to the war as though the recent news had showed them to be incorrect. This is so brash as to be unbelievable.

During the campaign it was the Republicans who said the war was all over. It was Mr. Roosevelt who told the nation that there was much harder fighting ahead. The Republicans were miserably wrong. Now they are doing their utmost through these Brownell falsehoods to cover up their rank disservice to the nation.

They are trying to imply that the President is responsible for the difficulties which recently developed on the Western Front. But they do not tell us that it is Mr. Roosevelt who has so directed the war as to beat back the Germans to a worse position than before, and that it is he who has furthered coalition warfare so as to make us participants in the victories on the Eastern Front.

Instead of pledging to cooperate to the fullest with the President to crush our foes, Brownell injures the country's cause by putting on the robes of an obstructionist.

It is quite evident that the Vandenberg maneuver is merely a piece of trickery devised to trip up the administration. The unpatriotic attitude of Brownell, and of the Republican whip, Senator Wherry, only a few days ago, should be sufficient notice to the people. The 22,000,000 Republican voters, to whom Brownell appealed, want national unity for the defeat of the Axis and have a decided duty soundly to condemn the GOP position.

THE OLD SQUEEZE



— To Tell the Truth —

This Is Why

by Robert Minor

IN A CLASS on current problems of Marxism, the other day, a student asked: "If you believe capitalism is going to continue, why be a Communist?"

If we were to assume that the student put her question correctly, we would nevertheless have to reply that Marxism, the method of the communist movement, is the only possible way of explaining the laws of development of capitalism.

Marxism is not an invention of a fanciful "ideal" society, but is first of all the application of the scientific method, the cultural achievement of centuries of civilization, to the examination of capitalist society and the disclosure of the laws of motion by which it develops. The greatest work of Karl Marx, *Capital*, devotes its 2,500 pages to this analysis of capitalism, and nowhere in any of the works of the great Marxists is there a single line given to inventions of what their utopian predecessors called "socialism," that is, fancies as to what would be best for "human nature." Marxism is the only existing science of laws of motion of capitalist society. So even if the only problems we had to deal with were those of capitalism, we would have to insist that for that purpose Marxian communism is necessary.

BUT it is not true that the problems of today are simply those that arise in a capitalist world. Such a thing as a purely capitalist world does not exist, and can never again exist.

The chief characteristic of the world we live in is the presence, side by side, of capitalist economy and socialist economy, the two cooperating. World economy consists of these two. The political character of our time arises from this; the stability and expansion of the world market and the security of peace depend upon this.

Some people think that the laws of motion of capitalist society disclosed by Marxism can nevertheless be applied to the world today exactly as before. To them the new fact which has proven most decisive in military events and in the political structure for peace after the war—the enormous strength of a socialist

society—has no effect upon the economic laws of motion of the present-day world. Therefore they reason that what lies ahead is failure of the plans laid down in the Teheran and Moscow agreements, worldwide economic collapse and a long and bloody series of wars after this one. But Marxism has never said the laws of development of capitalism are applicable to any but capitalist society. In the preface to the second edition of the first volume of *Capital* Marx republished with his approval the following statement of a critic:

"But it will be said, the general laws of economic life are one and the same, no matter whether they are applied to the present or the past. This Marx directly denies. According to him, such abstract laws do not exist. On the contrary, in his opinion, every historical period has laws of its own. . . . As soon as society has outlived a given period of development, and is passing over from one given stage to another, it begins to be subject also to other laws." (Pp. 23-24—My emphasis.)

It is true that society has not "outlived capitalism." But to conclude that the advent of the enormous socialist country, of such strength as to turn the course of the war and to transform the relations between nations, has failed to have any effect upon the well-known laws of capitalist development, would be thoughtless. We are reminded of what Lenin said when Kautsky, the renegade, was trying to show that a capitalist world—not in coalition with a socialist society, but organized in hostility to it—could overcome the laws by which crises and war are inevitable. Lenin sharply denied it, but said:

"If Kautsky wanted to argue in a serious and honest manner he would have asked himself: Are there historical laws governing revolution which know of no exception? And the reply would have been: no, no such laws exist. These laws only apply to what is typical, to what Marx once termed the 'ideal,' meaning

average, normal, typical capitalism." (Lenin: *Sel. W.* Vol. VII, p. 124, my emphasis). Does anyone imagine that Marx or Lenin would have considered a world in which the most powerful capitalist states are in coalition with a huge socialist state in the biggest war of all time and in a vast project for stabilization of world economy and peace, as what was in their time average, normal, typical capitalism?" No.

SO FAR we have spoken of Marxism only as a means of explaining history; but it is in fact inseparable from the making of history. Marxism is necessarily embodied in a vast social movement. It is not solely a method of thought, but a method of action. Without extension of trade union organization throughout our industrial life, there can be no raising of the standards of life of the population as a whole, necessary to the expansion of the domestic market that must be achieved if we are to avoid an economic crisis. Nor can the nation's policy be maintained by a democratic majority composed of all classes, including big and little capital, without the freest political activity of the largest democratic mass, the industrial workers.

"Theory must answer questions raised by practice," as Lenin said. That explains why, in the 41 years since my first connection with the labor movement (the Carpenters' Union in 1903), I have never seen so great an eagerness of young men and women to study Marxism as now, when such world-shaking questions are raised by practice.

The questioner seems to assume that we believe that the capitalist system is permanent, whereas, of course, such permanence is not known to history. What we say is that through the new tremendous changes, as crystallized in the Teheran treaty, world economy, largely capitalist as it is, can be restored to vigorous life and expansion, and that peace can be had "for many generations."

— Worth Repeating —

POLAND AND THE ATLANTIC CHARTER is discussed by Raymond Moley, not always friendly to FDR, in the *Wall Street Journal* of Jan. 10, in which he reviews Sumner Welles' recent book and concludes: Thus, Mr. Welles apparently sees nothing inconsistent in the settlement of Polish boundaries on the lines suggested by Russia and Britain and in the Atlantic Charter. And there is every reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt who shared original authorship of the Charter with Mr. Welles, feels the same way.

Today's Guest Column

NEWSPAPERMEN often get slants on the great and the near-great about which the public rarely if ever hears.

In the course of many persons interviewed only a few remain in memory. One of those is the Great Commoner, William Jennings Bryan. I assume I remember it only because the conclusion of the interview was so unusual and because nothing like it ever happened to me again in years of reportorial work.

I do not remember the occasion for the interview nor the subject. My city editor called me over one morning and told me to hop up to some hotel in the Broadway sector and get an interview from William Jennings Bryan. I had never interviewed anyone quite so noted and why a young cub was chosen for this job was a mystery to me. I supposed there wasn't anyone else around.

When I got to his hotel I telephoned his room. His deep rich voice invited me up heartily. In the elevator I began to wonder how best to open the interview but if I had known about him a little more I wouldn't have worried about it.



by John L. Spivak

HE CLASPED my hand with the heartiness of a candidate running for office and bade me have a seat. Before I could open my mouth he said:

"Now you ask me—" and he proceeded to state the question I was supposed to ask.

"Yes, sir," I gulped seeing no sense in asking it since he had phrased it so well.

"And I say—" and he proceeded to give a long and lengthy answer.

Though I had no experience in interviewing great men I felt that there was something about this sort of an interview and I just sat there and listened to him.

"You better take notes, young man," he advised.

I came to and started to scribble as hastily as I could. He saw me noting his remarks in long hand and he slowed down to give me ample time to take my notes, but every once and awhile a fit of orating got the better of him and he spoke rapidly and in rounded sentences which I tried to get down verbatim.

After a half hour of this when I had somewhat got over my awe, something he said didn't sound sensible and I broke in with a question. I still remember his frown.

"Just take down what I say," he said, "and ask the questions I ask."

Tales I Never Told—The Man Who Gave an Interview

I WAS in no position to argue with the Great Commoner so for the rest of the interview he asked himself questions and answered them while I sat there scribbling. At the end of about an hour he stopped abruptly:

"Think you got a good story?" he asked beaming at me again.

"Yes, sir," I said wondering what I did have.

"Glad to hear it. That was a very good interview. Very satisfactory," he said, and ushered me to the door again pumping my hand enthusiastically.

"I'll be here several days. Have your editor send me a check for \$50 to the hotel."

I glanced at him round-eyed. "Yes, sir," I said finally.

When I got back to the office the city editor looked at me with a twinkle in his eye.

"Get a good story?"

"I guess so," I said, "but he said for you to send him a check for \$50. What for?"

"Oh, he always charges for his interviews," the city editor laughed. "He gets into a city, calls a paper and offers them an interview. It's like selling a story only he doesn't have to write it."

"Do all the big guys do that?" I asked, still more round-eyed.

"He's the only one I know of," the city editor laughed. "The only one like him in the world."

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Can't Be Neutral

Milford, Conn.
Editor, Daily Worker:

You might want to publish this: **ONE CANNOT BE NEUTRAL TO WRONG**

Whatever your country or breed, A Swiss, or a Spaniard, or Swede, Whatever you claim to belong, How can you be neutral to wrong?

Whatever your job or your church, However determined your perch, The fence cannot hold you for long, How can you be neutral to wrong?

Whenever you think or you feel One question is bound to be real, Whenever apart from the throng? How can I be neutral to wrong?

Whoever you fancy you are, Get out of your rut, hitch a star, And join in humanity's song, One cannot be neutral to wrong.

R. E.

Wants Columnist On the Air

Brooklyn.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I've been reading the Daily for a few years and I couldn't be without it. One columnist that I wouldn't miss is the Veteran Commander. It's a wonder you don't produce him on the air at least once a week. To my estimation he is by far the best military analyst today.

MRS. E. ZELDIN.

Suggestion On Rationing

Manhattan.
Editor, Daily Worker:

How about printing the current rationing information so necessary to us women right now, and the directions for making the Home Baler which the CDVO has been distributing?

MRS. T. LIEBERMAN.

No Soft Peace

Manhattan.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Soviet Russia's mighty armies are steered by the unforgettable visions of their brothers and sisters mutilated, tortured and murdered in the most bestial ways by Nazi war criminals.

Now that they have smashed their way into Nazi Germany proper, we can be sure that no soft hearts, softening their owners' brains, will permit propaganda for a soft peace to endanger the future generations by weak treatment of the Nazi super criminals.

DAVID S.

From Somewhere In Germany

Brooklyn.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The following letter came from my husband somewhere in Germany. I would like to see them printed together. With him I've shared the pain, anger weariness of the struggle—now through him, the triumph.

"Brace yourself in case you haven't heard of the death in action on the front below us of Hal Spring. Oh Christ, what a hard guy to lose. Remember Josh' beautiful song—

"To you beloved Comrade We pledge this tender vow The fight will go on The fight will still go on. . . ."

"How hard to lose vigor, brains, courage like his. Chin up; we're killing them at a historic rate. They pay, honey and they'll pay more."

A WIFE.

*The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

THE other day I stepped into the office of Spotlight, at 13 Astor Pl., to hear its busy little business manager Clare Hunt tell me about some startling success this unique youth magazine has had in recent weeks.

My interest was drawn to Miss Hunt's story because, in common with thousands of union leaders, my thoughts go to some 3,000,000 trade unionists now in the armed services. What are these boys thinking about? What is their attitude to labor? Will they still be trade unionists when they return? Will they find their way into the progressive stream?

No one has a positive answer. We are searching for it in our experience with those who have returned. We are struggling for a war and postwar policy that will bring together veterans, labor, farmers and enlightened business leaders into united advancing force.

With that as the keynote of its approach, Spotlight aims to win the youth of America—uniformed and civilian—toward the general progressive stream. It goes without saying that the union-conscious youth, and the bulk of it is in uniform, is the most dynamic force in that direction.



By George Morris

One would expect, therefore, that our trade union press would make a particular effort to become more receptive to these union boys at the fronts. I have gone through hundreds of labor papers and I have a definite impression that they won't hold much interest at the fronts. I am not overlooking some of the lively CIO journals. But too many papers, especially those of the older AFL unions, look and read like law or trade journals. Servicemen, those who receive them, hardly take the trouble to read them. If they do, they get little out of them.

SPOTLIGHT is probably the highest achievement in youth journalism in the progressive field. It is an expert job of conveying important political and social education through photography, cartoons, satire, short story form, simply written articles and review of development in the sport, art and film world. It is a product of young people. A soldier somewhere in Luzon or France would dive into a copy of Spotlight as he would into a batch of 20 letters from home. It is so familiar and human.

Why couldn't a journal like Spotlight supplement the other union journals in the interest of the great objective of winning and keeping the youth in the camp of labor? Why not, as a weapon against the poison

that others are spreading among the soldiers?

That is the idea that Clare Hunt set out to sell to the trade unions. After some tough initial experience, she says, the ice was broken and now her plan is going over.

Lewis Merrill, president of the United Office and Professional Workers, gave her the skeptical eye at first when she proposed that the union subscribe for its 4,000 members in the services. Finally he agreed to write to each soldier, describe the magazine and inform him that if he wants it the union will see that he gets it. To his surprise, replies began to pour in from many hundreds enthusiastically greeting it.

LOOKING over some of the replies I was amazed by the hunger these men display for such material.

With the "Merrill Plan" in her hands, Clare Hunt walked into union offices with firmer stride and mass subscriptions paid from local union treasuries are now beginning to come quite substantially. The response, says Miss Hunt, is widespread enough to show that unions are recognizing the problem of talking to their members in the services in a language that will be heard and understood. Locals from California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other parts have taken the offer.

I left the Spotlight office with a feeling that they've got something there.

"Spotlight" Blazes New Trail for Union Papers

Science Notebook

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S letter to Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, is the basis for an excellent pamphlet, *The Future of American Science*, published by the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. This forward-looking union prints the booklet "because of the conviction that science occupies a key position in any consideration of postwar planning for the nation as a whole."

The President asked what could be done, consistent with military security, to make known to the world the contributions which have been made during the war to scientific effort. He sees that the tremendous governmental research program has created new industries in chemistry, fuels, radio and medicine. These new industries will do much to implement his goal of 60 million jobs, and insure employment for returning veterans. The new technologies will mean a greatly increased productive capacity for America.

The answers to the question are based on the program of the American Association of Scientific Workers. Participating in formulating the pamphlet are Kirtley Mather, world renowned geologist; Harry Grundfest, research fellow in physiology, and the physicist Melber Phillips. Their proposals are based on a summation of the views of the AASW, plus studies of postwar plans of British and Soviet



by Peter Stone

scientists. They suggest that a body, composed of sociologists concerned with technological advances, function jointly with other scientists and government officials, in deciding on what processes and researches are to be revealed.

THE President requested a continuation of medical studies begun in the war. The pamphlet calls on Congress to work out a liaison committee with the doctors and public which would apply the results of research to improving the national health level.

This suggestion should be supplemented by other organizations. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill got only half-hearted support from the grass roots of America. It is high time scientific associations, consumer organizations, trade unions, fraternal and other groups got together for the specific aim of eradicating disease in America through the resources of government.

The three scientists ask for the creation of a body of legislators and scientists similar to the Parliamentary and Science Committee of Great Britain, as the answer to the President's question, "What can the government do now and in the future to aid research by public organizations?" They continue their support for the government sponsored research program advanced by Sen. Kilgore.

The letter closed with a program "which would discover and develop the talent of

Everyday Science For the Citizen

American youth." President Roosevelt envisioned new frontiers of industry, science and the mind, "that would be pioneered with the same boldness and drive with which we fight the war."

THE pamphlet is a splendid start in presenting a program for and by science workers. Additional citizen aid to such a development is now being organized by the Jefferson School of Social Science, which offers a selection of 13 scientific courses for the winter term which began last week.

To explain and prepare the alert citizen for the scientific horizons of tomorrow, a special survey course is being given on *Modern Technology in Peace and War* by Sidney Eisenberger, former CCNY instructor, and now plant manager of a chemical company. This course is designed to give the ordinary citizens a better knowledge of things they buy.

This series of lectures and discussions will cover the latest developments in the manufacture of soap, rubber, explosives and plastics. Considerable lecture time will be devoted to chemical farming, chemistry and hydroponics. Eisenberger will evaluate the advertising writers' dreams of the newer gadgets in light, glass and radio for the postwar home.

My suggestion is to get the pamphlet* and register for the course** immediately.

* United Office and Professional Workers of America
1860 Broadway, New York.
** Jefferson School of Social Science
875 Sixth Ave., New York.

Bay State Leaders Back Warsaw Regime

Czech Gov't Will Let Ruthenians Decide Own Future Democratically

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UP).—The Czechoslovak government will agree to incorporation of Ruthenia of the Carpatho-Ukraine into the Soviet Ukraine if its inhabitants so desire, and is considering recognition of the Polish Provisional regime even before the forthcoming "Big Three" conference, Czechoslovak quarters said today.

A spokesman said that the question of the Carpatho-Ukraine, mountainous "tail of Czechoslovakia," and the reported petition of its people to join the Soviet Ukraine would be taken up at a conference table after his government returns to Czechoslovakia.

He said that Czechoslovak officials in London have no official confirmation that a radio station at Kiev broadcast a petition of the inhabitants of the Carpatho-Ukraine to join the Soviet Ukraine.

ISSUE OF DEMOCRACY

"We view it as a question of the democratic state," the spokesman said. "If the Ruthenians, who are closely related culturally, linguistically and ethnologically with the Soviet Ukraine, agree they wish to separate from Czechoslovakia and join the Soviet Union, there will be no difficulty."

"Some sort of peaceful settlement will be arranged. I do not believe Russia will incorporate sub-Carpathian Czechoslovakia into the Ukraine if Czechoslovakia protests. On the other hand, Czechoslovakia will not protest if it is the obvious will of the people."

Recalling that only a week or so the Czechoslovak officials here had decided to withhold action on recognizing the Polish government in Lublin until after the next Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin meeting, the spokesman said that the picture had changed rapidly.

The Polish Provisional government is in Warsaw and the matter of Czechoslovak recognition is now under discussion.

RED ARMY'S ADVANCE

Discussing the return home, the spokesman said that by the time it actually is effected other localities may have been liberated and the entire question "is fluid, depending entirely on the advances of the Red Army."

He said that in keeping with its pledges, the London government, except for President Eduard Benes, will resign en masse, as it promised early last year.

Irish Delegates for World Labor Parley

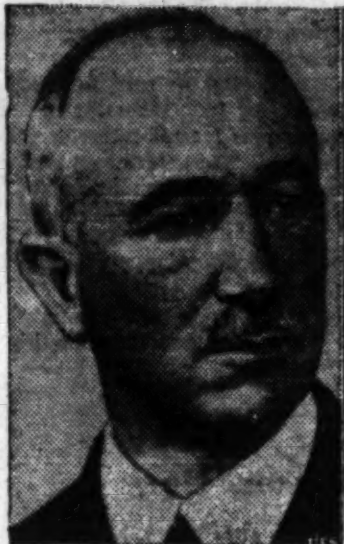
Special to the Daily Worker
By SEAN NOLAN

DUBLIN, Jan. 22. — The Irish Trade Union Congress executive committee has decided to send two delegates to the World Labor Congress which meets in London, Feb. 6.

Dublin is being seriously affected today by a lockout of fuel workers at all the city's fuel distribution companies.

Government efforts to settle the dispute have failed thus far because the employers are insisting that the workers return to work before the matter is discussed.

The dispute was caused when eight men were dismissed for refusing to work in the fuel dump, which they said was very unhealthy and which had caused much sickness among the fuel workers.



PRES. BENES

French Cabinet Inflation Crisis Overcome as 2 Ministers Agree

PARIS, Jan. 22 (UP).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle appeared today to have weathered a potential cabinet crisis that developed during the weekend as reports indicated that Finance Minister Rene Plevin and Minister of Economy Pierre Mendes-France had patched up their differences.

The intra-cabinet clash developed over differences of opinion between the two ministers in coping with an increasingly serious inflationary trend.

Plevin is said to have favored higher taxes, strict price control, suppression of the black market and floating of a big internal loan.

Mendes-France, on the other hand, urged calling in all high denomination banknotes and exchanging them at the rate of only a few thousand weekly to prevent large-scale spending.

Meanwhile various resistance groups continued their efforts to oust Minister of Justice Francois DeMenthon on the ground that he was unduly protracting the trials of persons accused of treason and collaboration with the Germans.

Some newspapers are also clamoring for the dismissal of Minister of Information Pierre Henri Teltgen as

a result of the newspaper crisis and that of Food Minister Paul Ramadier and Production Minister Rene Lacoste, due to the food shortage and the fuel and heating situation.

Japan Asks New Internee Swap

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—Japan has indicated a desire for another exchange of U. S. and Japanese internees, and it may be carried out this year, the State Department revealed today.

The State Department has asked the Swiss Government to obtain additional information on the enemy's proposal, and said that it is ready to insure the speedy execution of any exchange to which Japan agrees.

Romania to Increase Railway Transport

BUCHAREST, Jan. 21 (Delayed) (UP).—George Gheorgiu-Dej, Romanian Communications Minister, said today he had obtained authority from Moscow to increase the number of railway cars from 1,100 to 2,500 for distribution of supplies in the country.

Full approval of the Polish provisional government was announced yesterday by the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship, sponsored by leading Americans and headed by Dirk J. Struik, its executive-director and prominent science teacher at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Friendship Council enumerated 11 points in support of its contention that the Warsaw government is "developing a free and independent Poland," and that the "USSR adheres strictly to the principle of self-determination of the nations."

"Only on our recognition of the essential soundness of the Soviet policy with respect to Poland," declared the Council, can American Soviet friendship, "so essential to the winning of the war and peace... be based."

Sponsors of the American-Soviet Council include Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Hugh Cabot; Prof. Walter B. Cannon; Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, author and scientist; president Karl T. Compton, and Joseph Salerno, state CIO leader.

11 FACTS

Here are the 11 facts advanced by the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship in support of the Lublin government:

(1) Immediately after the Red Army liberated a part of Poland the civilian administration was turned over to the Poles, and the partisans taken into the new Polish army.

(2) The new Provisional Government was elected by a people's congress, itself elected by large masses of liberated Poles, including many from districts still occupied by the Germans.

(3) The Provisional Government represents the Socialist, Communist, Peasant and Democratic parties.

(4) Many members of the government are Polish patriotic figures. Premier Osobka-Morawski, a Socialist, was an organizer of the de-

fense of Warsaw; Emil Sommerstein, another member, is a leading Zionist.

(5) Schools and colleges are being reopened, including the Catholic University of Lublin.

(6) Churches are open and newspapers are issued by all anti-fascist parties as well as many other groups, e.g. the powerful cooperatives.

LAND DISTRIBUTED

(7) By Dec. 28, about 1,900 peasants had received 412,500 acres. Church property is not touched.

(8) There is full freedom of assembly for all patriotic groups. Large congresses are held.

(9) There is no interference in civil and governmental affairs by the Soviet authorities.

(10) The democratic Poles do not want to reoccupy so-called Eastern Poland, taken from Russia in 1920 by violence, in which the large majority of the people is non-Polish.

(11) The Warsaw Government is based on the democratic Polish constitution of 1921. The government-in-exile bases itself on the semi-fascist constitution of 1935, which was never ratified by the Polish people.

B-29 Commander Returning to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, who has commanded the 21st Bomber Command—Superfortresses—since its establishment in the Marianas, is returning to the United States for an undisclosed assignment, the War Department said today.

He will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, commanding general of the 20th Superfortress Command, based in China and India. Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, former Chief of Staff for the 21st, has been designated commander of the 20th, succeeding Lemay.

Belgium May Draft Men to Load Coal

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22 (UP).—Striving to ease Belgium's critical coal shortage, Minister of Public Works Herman Vos said today that the government is considering a plan to conscript barge workers, since many have refused to work in certain regions believed dangerous. Vos also said both salesmen and purchasers will be given stiff penalties for dealing with black market goods.

Who Has Been Telling the Truth About Greece? A Query to Churchill

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Those Americans who credited Mr. Churchill's charge that the Greek Liberation Front (EAM) is "Trotskyist" must have been puzzled at yesterday's report of a conference this Thursday between the EAM leaders and officials of Gen. Nicholas Plastiras' government.

And those who waded through the blood and thunder of Mr. Churchill's invective against the retention of hostages in Greece must have been equally puzzled at the International Red Cross report that all hostages have been released.

Now somebody wasn't telling the truth. Somebody has his facts wrong, and I leave it to the reader to judge.

For if the EAM leaders are interested in "naked Trotskyism," as Mr. Churchill insisted, why then does the Greek regent, Bishop Damaskinos, consider it necessary to discuss a role for such men in the Greek government?

And how is it possible that Mr. Churchill can quote up-to-the-minute telegrams from his am-

bassador, on Thursday, telling lurid tales about mistreatment of hostages, while the International Red Cross issues a report on Saturday—48 hours later—that the EAM has kept no hostages at all?

And why have some 10,000 citizens of Athens been arrested in these last days, according to the police commissioner himself, as quoted on Sunday? Is this the reply from Gen. Nicholas Plastiras to President Roosevelt's admonitions against reprisals on the ELAS fighters?

These questions will not be downed. A heroic people has been brutally wronged in Greece, and its mistreatment casts a long shadow in western Europe, too.

Lord Halifax ought to be bombarded with telegrams, and let him tell Downing Street that Americans are still following Greek events.

The State Department would do well to let the country know what happened to the petition from 11 American correspondents in Greece, who complained ten days ago that they could not tell "even occasionally" the EAM's side of the story.

Try Assassins Of Barthou

ROME, Jan. 22 (UP).—The trial of 15 persons accused of criminal acts in connection with the fascist regime and a variety of other crimes, including the assassination of Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, and of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia, began today in the Sapienza Palace.

Of the defendants, seven of whom are being tried in absentia, the most spectacular figures are Fulvio Suvich, former Under-Secretary of State and Ambassador to the U. S. in 1936; and Francesco Jacomoni, former lieutenant general of Albania after its seizure in 1939. The seven missing defendants are said to be hiding in German-occupied northern Italy.

Specifically Suvich, Jacomoni, Paolo Cortese and Arturo Bocchini, the latter pair being two of those tried in absentia, are accused of acting with the purpose of maintaining the fascist government in power between the time of the overthrow of Benito Mussolini and the formation of the Allied-sponsored government of Premier Pietro Badoglio. The other defendants' crimes are alleged to be participation in the assassination of Alexander and Barthou, in Marseille in 1934, and participation in the Spanish-Civil War.

Many Classes Are Still OPEN FOR REGISTRATION
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News Capsules St. Louis Boos

S/Sgt. J. F. Coleman, a veteran of four major battles in the South Pacific, will be glad when his furlough is over. A St. Louis newspaper quoted him as saying that he preferred Australian to American girls because the latter were "too artificial." For two days letters poured in, and the telephone rang constantly. One enraged female suggested St. Louis women tar and feather the traitor. Coleman asked distribution of the following message of atonement: "You American girls are beautiful. You're wonderful. There are no other women in the world like you. Please get off my neck."

Michael Minchelli, 22 of 165

Montrose Ave., Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday at the wheel of a police radio car an hour and a half after it was reported stolen in lower Manhattan.

Charged with grand larceny, Minchelli told police he really hadn't stolen the car but just "liked to listen to police radio calls." The car had been moved several blocks. "Did you hear the call for the car you took?" Police asked. "Yes. It came over clear as a bell, too," Minchelli said.

Four hundred striking German prisoners of war at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, ended a five-day "sit-down" yesterday and returned to work.

Antonini's \$250,000 Bribe Got Cold Shoulder in Italy

By ISRAEL AMTER

(Part II)

What do the Italian people think about the Soviet Union? Says Luigi Antonini: The prestige of Russia, the Red Army and the Communists is high. Far from the disillusionment

to buy up or bribe whole unions or individual trade union leaders. But Antonini did not succeed. So he returned with the \$250,000. Does that end his work in this direction? Not at all. On the contrary, Antonini suggests:

"Above all, the increase of aid from the American trade unions to the Italian trade unions, and from the American liberal and labor movement to the Italian So-

cialists, will help tremendously to counteract the Communist influence and to make possible progress toward Italian democracy."

Italian workers rejected your proposals, Mr. Antonini, because you went there to create disunity and the Italian workers prize nothing more highly today than unity in their movement.

Well, you and your kind have placed hope in Mogdigliani, the old reformist, who recently returned to Italy. Is it an accident, Mr. Antonini, that in a plot organized by Badoglio last October to seize the government, Badoglio said he

"... hoped to secure Emanuela Mogdigliani, Luigi Antonini's sidekick within the Italian Socialist Party, for their Minister of Finance." (Daily Worker, Jan. 3, 1945.)

This plot might have been successful were it not for its exposure by Palmiro Togliatti, Vice-Premier of Italy and secretary of the Communist Party. Yes, you hoped that with the re-appearance of Mogdigliani, the Socialist Party would turn to the right. But you forgot two things: one, that the Socialist Party is united behind Nenni, its leader. What does Pietro Nenni say about the present situation?

"It so happened that at the last moment the Communists preferred to be in Bonomi's cabinet in a critical role rather than risk being thrown into the opposition. But the Communists from within the government and the Socialists from the outside will conduct substantially an identical battle. This leads me to believe that unity of action between the two parties will continue without great clashes." (PM, Jan. 8, 1945.)

Secondly, while Nenni and Crestes Lizzardi, Italian Socialist leader, were recently in London, they made a formal request that the Italian General Confederation of Labor be represented at the World Labor Congress to be held in London in February.

Well, Mr. Antonini, here you have your answer from the Socialist Party and the united trade unions of Italy—an answer you will not forget. Yours is a pitiful recognition of facts in Italy and shows a continued search by you for means to destroy the Italian trade union movement and the united front of all anti-fascist groups which is essential for restoring democracy in Italy. Yet, as pitiful as it is, a New Leader editorial in the same issue categorically rejects all questions of unity. Rather may the Italian people go down to defeat and misery than that there be unity of the people!

This is the Antonini-Dubinsky-Green-Woll Social Democracy in action. The Italian people reject it. We can only say—hands off the unity of the Italian trade union movement and the people. No \$250,000—no \$1,000,000 that the AFL is raising—no money at all can buy the courage and determination of the Italian workers and their leaders, even with Mogdigliani, the old reformist, again on the job. The struggle is a life and death struggle. The people did not throw out Mussolini and after him Badoglio for the purpose of creating chaos and division within their ranks. Unity is needed and the responsible leaders of the people are subjecting everything to this one crucial need—unity in the war, unity in the peace. That is the slogan for Italy—that is the slogan for the United States and all the United Nations.

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LOWDOWN

Touching Lightly On
Things Here and There

Nat Low

—And isn't it amazing the way Jimmy Herbert keeps right on rolling along on the track? The great Negro middle distance star who is one of the finest athletes developed in the past decade, seems to be almost as good as he ever was—and may dominate the middle distance races in the indoor season which opened Saturday night.

Jimmy, past 30 now, never lost that effortless, graceful stride which won him championship after championship, and exhibited it Saturday when he fought off a last lap challenge by Stanton Callender, some ten years his junior, to cop the 600-yard run for the fifth successive year.

The unfortunate Rangers, who had bright dreams of a play-off berth just about crushed by four consecutive defeats after a non-losing streak that had carried through five games, are certainly not to be blamed for their miserable showing this past week.

For the Detroit game, they arrived in the Motor City two hours late because of the blizzard that delayed their train. Thus they had to take to the ice without benefit of a warmup and, as should have been expected, were knocked off. Against Boston Sunday night, they went through a similar experience on their trip from Montreal and again arrived late and again went into the contest without a practice. This, plus the exhaustion produced by constant travel by day coach, made them easy prey for their worst defeat of the season, 14 to 3.

Gil Dodds, who retired from the track after his two-mile run Saturday night, will preach in New York March 1 as part of his tour with a Los Angeles gospel group.... Jack Lavelle, rotound track starter, seems intent upon making it tough for sprinters this season, Saturday, at the AAU affair, he disqualified defending 60-yard dash champ Ed Conwell after two false starts.

The news that Howie Krist, former Cardinal pitcher, was wounded in France, reminds up that casualties among former major league stars have been almost zero.... In fact, Krist is supposed to be the first big leaguer to be hit in action.... This may be due to the fact that most ex-baseball stars are assigned to jobs as physical instructors or morale officers and still others simply continue their old trade in the Army.... All of which, however, is none of their fault.... They are assigned by their officers.

Knowing Harry Markson, Mike Jacob's publicity man the way we do, we really believe Joe Baksi and Lee Oma are not fond of each other as his press releases have been saying for the past few days. The two heavyweights meet Friday night in the Garden and are supposed to be chafing at the bit for the bout to start. Their reported grudge stems out of a fuss over who was to have Madam Bey's training camp.... If the rumors are true the fight shouldn't be too dull.... Without this grudge angle, however, the bout shapes up merely as a pushfest between two slow, slogging, strong boys.

Gray Not First One-Armed Player

Pete Gray, one-armed outfielder recently acquired by the St. Louis Browns, has been hailed as the first player with such a physical handicap to make the major leagues.

Such, however, is not the case, for a check through the records revealed that another one-armed player played major league baseball and played it well enough to tie a record which has stood the test for 60 long years. He was Hugh "One Arm" Daily, a pitcher for the Chicago Club of the old Union Association in the 1880's. The Union Association, long since defunct, was then recognized as a major league.

On July 7, 1884, Daily struck out 19 players in a game against Boston to tie the record set a month earlier by Charles Sweeney of Providence, also a major league club at that time. The nearest a modern major leaguer has come to that standard was the 18 strike-

outs made by Cleveland's Bobby Feller in 1936.

It goes without saying that Daily was in rare form against the Boston club the day he tied Sweeney's mark and he allowed but one hit in winning a 5 to 0 shutout. The hit a triple, was acquired by Sam Crane, later a New York Giant player and New York sports writer, Crane, however, died on third as Daily tightened up to preserve his shutout.

Daily's mound opponent on that day in Boston was Tom Burke, who also was in good form, fanning 10 men over the nine innings. Burke was one of the best of the early hitting pitchers and batted sixth in the lineup instead of the ninth slot, ordinarily reserved for hurlers.

Daily was the only one-armed pitcher ever to appear in the major leagues, although two or three have served as batting practices pitchers in the interim.

(GLEN PERKINS, U. P.)

Cage Notes ... Negro Baseball, Too, Faces Tough Season

By PHIL GORDON

The lull in New York basketball will continue throughout the week, the only game of importance involving a met five being the LIU-Canisius contest scheduled for Saturday in Buffalo. The Blackbirds, who have now won six and lost five, will face still another rugged foe in the upstate school and with Carl Meinhold, recently inducted into the Army, a probable non-starter, will be hard put.

St. John's, NYU and CCNY will be idle for the next 10 days. The Indians, with 10 victories as against a single defeat, have practically clinched the city title but the second spot is still a toss-up between CCNY and NYU.... The winner of the Beaver-Violet contest will probably be the second met team in the National Invitation Tournament which will start March 17 at the Garden.

Quarter-final rounds will be played on the 17th and 19th with semi-finals March 21 and the final March 25.... Teams which are in the running for invitations to the tourney are St. John's, DePaul, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, NYU, CCNY, Akron, Hamline, Bowling Green, Valparaiso and Muhlenberg.

TEAM RECORDS

	W.	L.	Points For	Points Agst
St. John's	10	1	544	476
NYU	10	3	796	493
CCNY	8	3	515	419
Brooklyn	7	4	586	481
LIU	6	5	610	564
Columbia	6	5	504	515
St. Francis	2	3	184	261
Fordham	2	6	362	482

INDIVIDUAL SCORING

	G.	P.G.	F.	Pts.
Grenert, NYU	13	84	25	193
Skinner, Columbia	12	70	37	177
Tannenbaum, NYU	12	71	31	173
Wertz, St. John's	11	70	29	162
Goldstein, LIU	11	50	46	146
Remer, Brooklyn	11	57	23	137
Rothman, LIU	11	54	20	128
Schmone, CCNY	10	52	17	121
Smith, Fordham	6	44	20	108
Meinhold, LIU	11	42	21	105
Kotsares, St. John's	11	37	28	102
Dobel, Columbia	12	39	22	100
Korovin, CCNY	10	40	19	99
Summer, St. John's	11	44	10	96
Rosenblatt, Brooklyn	11	40	12	92
Barnett, Brooklyn	11	36	18	88
Mangiapane, NYU	13	32	23	87
Goldstein, NYU	13	34	15	83

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF-Road of Life
WOR-News; Talk; Music
WJZ-Breakfast With Breneman
WABC-Amanda-Sketch
WQXR-Alma Detlinger, News
11:15-WEAF-Rosemary-Sketch
WOR-Star Parade
WABC-Second Husband
11:30-WEAF-Star Playhouse
WOR-Quiz Wizard
WJZ-News; Music
WABC-Bright Horizon
WQXR-Concert Music
11:45-WEAF-David Harum
WOR-Tobe's Topics
WABC-Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF-News Reports
WOR-News; Music
WJZ-Glamour Manor
WABC-News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:45-WEAF-Talk-Maggi McNellis
WABC-Big Sister
12:30-WEAF-Army Air Forces Band
WOR-News; The Answer Man
WJZ-News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC-Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF-Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF-Mary Margaret McBride
WOR-Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ-H. R. Baukhage, News
WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR-Lopes Orchestra
WJZ-Women's Exchange Program
WABC-Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR-Phil Brito, Songs
WABC-Bernadine Flynn, News
1:45-WEAF-Morgan Beatty, News
WOR-American Women's Jury
WJZ-Galen Drake
WABC-The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF-The Guiding Light
WOR-News; Talk-Jane Cowl
WJZ-John B. Kennedy, News
WABC-Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15-WEAF-Today's Children
WJZ-Galen Drake
WABC-Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF-Women in White
WOR-News; Detective Mysteries
WJZ-Ladies, Be Seated
WABC-Perry Mason
WQXR-Request Music
2:45-WEAF-Hymns of All Churches
WABC-Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America
WOR-Martha Deane Program
WJZ-Felix Knight, Tenor
WABC-Mary Marlin
3:15-WEAF-Ma Perkins
WJZ-Appointment With Life
WABC-The High Places
WMCA-Adrian Rollini Trio
3:30-WEAF-Pepper Young
WOR-Talk-John Gambling
WABC-Sing Along Club
3:45-WEAF-Right to Happiness
WJZ-Studio Music
4:00-WEAF-Backstage Wife
WOR-News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ-Woodbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC-House Party
WMCA-News; Ray Smith, Songs
4:15-WEAF-Stella Dallas
WJZ-Correspondents Abroad
4:25-WABC-News Reports
4:30-WEAF-Lorenzo Jones
WOR-Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ-Musical Show
WABC-Feature Story

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22 (UP). — Negro major leagues will play baseball this summer if any organized baseball makes the tough manpower grade ahead of it, J. L. Wilkinson, co-owner of the Kansas City Monarchs, one of the best known of the Negro nines, said today.

Added to the ordinary run of the question marks facing baseball men was another for Wilkinson—Satchel Paige. The great Negro moundsman, well past the army age, has been ill this winter with a stomach ailment. Wilkinson said Paige wanted to make a USO tour abroad but was uncertain yet whether he could go. He passed up some big games on the West Coast last fall.

"Negro baseball last year had its greatest attendance," Wilkinson said. "There seems to be a big demand for it. It's the only amusement that a lot of folks seem to get. We're going to play if it is at all possible."

Negro baseball has lost heavily from its ranks to the armed services. Last year the Monarchs fielded a team with a few 4-Fs, a playing manager and two other men over 40 and some youngsters. They played a 100-game schedule and a score of Army post exhibition contests.

The 4-F question was the most baffling one facing Negro baseball, Wilkinson said, just as it currently has the major leagues standing on their heads.

If 4-Fs are held on war plant jobs they'd taken during the winter, Wilkinson continued, he did not see how any baseball could continue this summer.

As for Paige, Wilkinson said the Negro tosser with the whalebone whip had a lot of pitching ahead of him so far as his arm was concerned.

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WABC-880 Kc.
WINS-1000 Kc.

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WNEB-1160 Kc.
WLIR-1190 Kc.
WHN-1650 Kc.
WOV-1290 Kc.
WBNY-1480 Kc.
WQXR-1560 Kc.

4:45-WEAF-Young Widder Brown
WJZ-Hop Harrigan
WABC-Recorded Music
5:00-WEAF-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Uncle Don
WJZ-Terry and the Pirates
WABC-It's Maritime
WMCA-News; Milt Greene, Songs
5:15-WEAF-Portia Faces Life
WOR-Superman
WJZ-Dick Tracy
WMCA-Recorded Music
WQXR-E. M. Sternberger, News
5:30-WEAF-Just Plain Bill
WOR-House of Mystery
WJZ-Jack Armstrong
WABC-Terry Allen, Songs
WMCA-News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR-Bandstand Music
5:45-WEAF-Front Page Farrell
WOR-Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ-Captain Midnight
WABC-Wilderness Road
WQXR-Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF-News Reports
WOR-Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ-Kiernan's News Corner
WMCA-News; Talk; Music
WABC-Quincy Howe, News
6:15-WEAF-Concert Music
WOR-Newarcel
WJZ-Ethel and Albert
WABC-Edwin C. Hill, News
6:30-WOR-Fred Vandevanter, News
WJZ-News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC-Sports—Ted Husing
WMCA-Richard Eaton—Talk
6:40-WEAF-Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF-Lowell Thomas
WOR-Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ-Fatty Mann, Songs
WABC-The World Today—News
WMCA-Recorded Music
6:55-WABC-Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF-Supper Club, Variety
WJZ-Correspondents Abroad
WABC-Jack Kirkwood Show
WQXR-Lisa Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF-John W. Vandercook, News
WOR-The Strange Dr. Weir
WJZ-Raymond Gram Swing
WABC-Variety Musicale
WMCA-Five-Star Final
WQXR-Encore Music
7:30-WEAF-Dick Haymes, Songs
WOR-Arthur Hale, News
WJZ-On Stage, Everybody
WABC-Concert Orchestra
WMCA-J. Raymond Walsh, News
WQXR-Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR-The Answer Man
WJZ-Bid Cary, Songs
WHN-Johannes Steel, News
8:00-WEAF-Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR-Frank Singiser, News
WJZ-Ted Malone—From Overseas
WABC-Big Town
8:15-WOR-Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ-Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF-A Date With Judy
WOR-Roy Rogers Show

Sports Lost 14 Stars Last Week

Induction calls or decisions to remain in war work took nearly a score of men out of the ranks of professional and amateur sports during the past week. The standouts included:

Boxing—Featherweight champion Willie Pep and bantamweight champion Manuel Ortiz.

Baseball—Outfielder Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals, infielder Ray Mack and pitcher Allie Reynolds of the Cleveland Indians; pitcher John Gorsica of the Detroit Tigers, infielder Hugh Luby of the New York Giants, and pitcher Bill Fleming of the Chicago Cubs.

Pocket billiards—World champion Willie Mosconi.

Major League hockey—Bill Jennings, and possibly Norm Calladine and Jack Crawford of the Boston Bruins.

College football—Halfback Claude (Buddy) Young of Illinois, also the national collegiate 100-yard dash champion.

College basketball—Carl Meinhold, freshman star for Long Island University.

"When he gets his rest, he's still better than most of the major leaguers," Wilkinson asserted. "If it was not for his stomach, he could do more work than he has been the last two years."

The Negro American and National Leagues plan to open their 100-game schedules in mid-May, provided they can get enough ballplayers to field teams.

WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Play—Ball of Fire
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF-Mystery Theater
WOR-Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ-Gracie Fields Show
WABC-Inner Sanctum—Play
WMCA-News; Newspaper Guild
WQXR-Worldwide News Review
9:15-WOR-Real Stories
WQXR-Salon de Musique
9:30-WEAF-Fiber McGee and Molly
WOR-American Forum
WJZ-Spotlight Band
WABC-This Is My Best
WQXR-Music Festival
9:45-WMCA-Recorded Music
9:55-WJZ-Short Story
10:00-WEAF-Bob Hope, Comedian
WJZ-Listen, the Women
WABC-Service to the Front
10:15-WOR-Paul Schubert, News
10:30-WEAF-Hildegard, Songs
WOR-The Symphonette
WJZ-McIntyre Orchestra
WABC-Congress Speaks
WMCA-Frank Kingdom, News
WQXR-Talk—Lester Velle
10:45-WABC-Behind the Scenes at CBS
WMCA-Eleanor Lansing, Songs
WQXR-French Folk Songs
11:00-WEAF-WOR-News; Music
WABC-WJZ-News; Music
11:05-WJZ-William S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF-Words at War—Sketch
WJZ-Metropolitan Opera, U.S.A.
WABC-Casey, Press Photographer
12:00-WEAF, WABC-News; Music
WJZ, WMCA-News; Music
WQXR-News Reports

WANT - ADS

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Dreiser Acclaims Dr. Ward's New Book

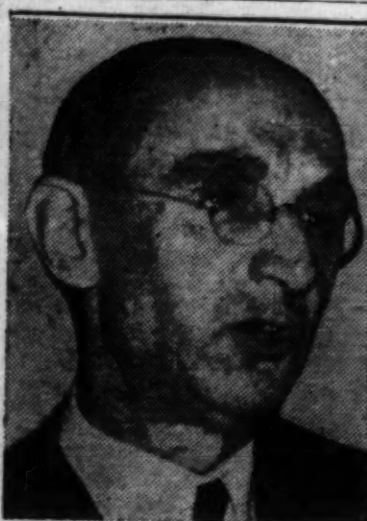
High praise for Dr. Harry F. Ward's new book, *The Soviet Spirit*, has come from Theodore Dreiser, dean of American novelists. Dr. Ward's book was published yesterday by International Publishers.

From his home in Hollywood, Mr. Dreiser, following a reading of an advance copy of *The Soviet Spirit*, wired the following message to the publishers:

"Since 1917 I have been proclaiming the social import and the ultimate triumph of the Russian revolution. Professor Ward's book, *The Soviet Spirit*, supplies the data on which my faith was based. Americans, of all peoples, most need to read it—and carefully."

Because of Dr. Ward's deeply humanistic approach to Soviet policy and world affairs, the publishers regard *The Soviet Spirit* as a fitting companion volume to the Dean of Canterbury's *The Soviet Power*. The latter book was a national best seller and contributed vastly to a deeper understanding of our most powerful ally on the part of millions of Americans. Dr. Ward's volume, with its strong emphasis on the human values in Soviet society, is expected to evoke great interest.

The Soviet Spirit is based on firsthand study of the Soviet Union as well as on careful research and documentation. Dr. Ward explains the "why" of the Russian system, and deals with the individual—the worker, peasant, Red Army man—throughout. The author places special emphasis on the place of the former national minorities in the Soviet State and discusses at length the role of the Soviet youth and its stake in United Nations victory and a durable peace.



DR. HARRY F. WARD

Ordained a Methodist minister, following his studies at the University of Southern California, Northwestern and Harvard, Dr. Ward spent nearly 30 years as a professor in theological schools. Most notable are his 23 years as Professor of Christian Ethics at the Union Theological Seminary in New York.

The illustration on the book's cover, a powerful depiction of the men and women who defend their Socialist country, is by Lynd Ward, son of Dr. Ward and an outstanding American artist. *The Soviet Spirit* is being published in cloth at \$1.75 and in a paperbound edition at 50 cents. It is available at all bookshops.

State Dep't to Sponsor Radio Series on 'Foreign Policy'

For the first time in radio, the three major governmental bodies charged with the formulation and execution of America's international policy will join in discussion of the plans for building the peace. The exclusive series, part of the NBC University of the Air, will be titled *Our Foreign Policy* and will start Saturday, Feb. 24 (NBC, 7 p.m.).

The first five or six broadcasts will be under the sponsorship of the Department of State. Secretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., will appear on the opening program to launch the State Department portion of the series, which is subtitled *Building the Peace*. Assistant Secretary Archibald MacLeish will assume the role of chairman for all the department broadcasts.

After the State Department series, 12 or more additional programs will be devoted to American international policy by the legislative branch, with many members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee participating.

On the State Department broadcasts, Under-Secretary Joseph C. Grew and all the Assistant Secretaries of State will, with MacLeish, explain their functions under the recent reorganization and explore the major peace proposals. They are: William L. Clayton, Nelson A. Rockefeller, James C. Dunn, Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes and Dean Acheson.

Our *Foreign Policy* will undertake first to study the Dumbarton Oaks agreements. Subsequently, the series will turn to the other United Nations organizations and agencies now in existence: United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; the International Labor Organization; the Bretton Woods monetary agreements; the Hot Springs, Va., agriculture conference; the Chicago aviation parley; the International Education Assembly and the World Court.

Ranking officials of the departments of government concerned will discuss with the heads of the organizations of how these United

Nations agencies fit into the structure of the peace. From time to time, distinguished foreign diplomats and statesmen will be invited to participate in the broadcasts.

Nonpartisan in character and aiming to present diverse views, *Our Foreign Policy* is part of NBC's long-term objective of keeping the American public informed on the vital postwar issues.

Belgian Music At Hunter College

The Belgian Government Information Center is sponsoring two concerts. The music is chiefly by Belgian composers, although the first program closes with a Bach Motet. Both of these concerts are in the Assembly Hall of Hunter College.

The first one is on Jan. 24 and is by the Desoff Choirs, Paul Boeppe conducting. The music is by Dufay, Brassard, Josquin Des Prez and Bach.

The second concert is on March 13 with the Vassar College Choir, E. Harold Geer conducting.

B'klyn Art School Courses

The Art School of the Brooklyn Museum announces the opening of the Spring Term courses in drawing, painting, and sculpture, on February 5.

George Picken's class in Painting and Composition continues to meet daily Mondays through Fridays for three-hour sessions, with two criticisms weekly.

John I. Bindrum's courses in Oil and Water Color sketching will meet once a week for two-hour sessions, on Wednesday afternoons, Tuesday or Friday evenings.

Minna Citron, whose work was recently seen in a one-man show at the A-C-A Gallery, has been re-engaged to teach courses in Life Drawing, which meet once a week on Tuesday afternoons, or Friday evenings.

Chaim Gross will continue his afternoon classes in clay-modeling, carving in stone and wood, and

Film Front

Exciting Soviet Airforce Film

By David Platt

Today, Soviet tank columns are closing in on Breslau, 175 miles from Berlin, but in the fall of 1941, Otto Dietrich, Reich press chief was announcing the annihilation of six

Soviet armies. Berlin, he gloated, had wiped out 300 Russian divisions and taken three million prisoners. Marshal Timoshenko's armies defending Moscow cannot "escape destruction," he shouted. "For all military purposes, Soviet Russia is done with. The British dream of a second front war is dead."

Moscow Skies, the dramatic new Soviet film which opened at the Stanley Theatre on Saturday, describes the part the Soviet airforce played in the defense of Moscow at the time the DNE was making those preposterous claims of "annihilating victories" on the eastern front.

Moscow Skies is a good film, full of humor and well acted by charming Nina Masayeva, recent graduate of the State Institute of Cinematography, and Peter Aleinikov, last seen here in *No Greater Love*, you know, the fellow who looks like

MOSCOW SKIES. Produced at the Mosfilm Studios, USSR. Directed by Yuri Reizman. Scenario by M. Eleiman and M. Bolshintsev. Music by S. V. Rachmaninov. Photography by E. Andrikanis. Technical Adviser Maj. Gen. Mitnikov. English titles by Charles Clement. Cast includes Peter Aleinikov, Nina Masayeva, Nikolai Bogolyubov, Peter Bobolyevsky, Ivan Kuznetsov. American release by Artkino Pictures, Inc. Now at the Stanley Theatre, 42 St. and Seventh Ave.

Dana Andrews. The aerial combat scenes in the suburbs before Moscow are as thrilling as they are authentic. A great deal of the picture was shot on location at the airdrome on the outskirts of the city, where the fighter pilots engaged and wiped out an endless parade of German Junkers. Few of them got through to Moscow, as you can see by the largely untouched buildings and streets and the huge junkpiles of Nazi planes outside the city.

RISE OF A HERO

Moscow Skies is essentially the story of the tempering of a cocky recruit to the air force with emphases on his troubled love affair

with Zoya, the company nurse, and his great ability as a fighter pilot, for which he is eventually decorated as a "Hero of the Soviet Union." Lieut. Streltsov, the "peacock" as he is called by his buddies, startles everyone by knocking a German Junker out of the skies with great ease on his first official flight.

Later he gives an excellent illustration of the gentle art of ramming an enemy plane, clipping the Junker's tail beautifully and bringing it down to its doom, a technique which Soviet airmen have developed to high artistic perfection.

By almost imperceptible degrees, we see the growth and maturity of Lieut. Streltsov from a callow, jealous youth to a disciplined fighter with a deep sense of comradeship and love and a better understanding of his part in the war.

"Can you imagine the Germans walking through the streets of Moscow," Zoya asks Lieut. Streltsov, one day as they are walking hand in hand through Red Square.

"No," he replies emphatically, "I cannot. It's inconceivable." To get the full meaning of this scene, one must understand that at that time the Nazis had broken through at Minsk and the Nazi high command had announced that they could see the Kremlin spires through a telescope. If Moscow stands stronger than ever and Berlin will soon fall, it is because millions of Streltsovs who guarded the aerial and land approaches to Moscow, were united in an overwhelming repugnance at the thought of being witness to the defilement of their beloved city and were determined not to let the beast pass.

This do-or-die spirit which has exacted immense retribution since the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad, is to be found in the new film *Moscow Skies*.



Peter Aleinikov as Flight Lt. Ilya Streltsov and Nina Masayeva as Nurse Zoya in a scene from *Moscow Skies*.

NMU Bookshop's 2nd Birthday

The National Maritime Union bookstore this month marks its second anniversary, the union announces.

Located in the lobby of the NMU national headquarters building at 346 W. 17 St., the bookstore was the first to be established as a non-profit enterprise by any labor organization in the country. It was initiated by Leo Huberman, director of the NMU Education Department, and is under the direction of Charles Obermeyer, assistant education director.

In 1944 the bookstore sold more

than \$18,000 worth of books. Hundreds of NMU Ship's Libraries, used by thousands of seamen aboard merchant ships, were compiled largely through the bookstore.

A new Ship's Library, the fourth to be prepared, is about to be sent to NMU halls throughout the country to be put aboard the ships.

Among the books in the new library are technical books and pamphlets and such fiction and non-fiction works as: *Freedom Road*, *Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens*, *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*, *The First Round*, *The Firing Squad*, *That Man in the White House*, *One World*, *Blackmail*, *Fighting for America*, *Presidential Agent* and *You Have Seen Their Faces*.

BUY WAR BONDS For Victory

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Today's Music

TUESDAY

Philadelphia Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:45 p.m. Conductor, Ormandy; Artur Schnabel, piano.
Gil Ucelli, suite for small orchestra.
Symphony No. 2..... Respighi
Concerto in A minor, Op. 84, Schumann
Ella Kassman, piano, Town Hall, 8:30 p.m.
Gen. Platoff Don Cossack Chorus, Brooklyn Academy, 8:30 p.m. Director, Nicholas Kostukoff.

Late Bulletins

Yanks on Luzon Driving Steadily to Clark Field

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEAD- at Bamban, 15 miles below captured QUARTERS, Luzon, Jan. 22 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army forces were driving steadily southward on Luzon toward Clark Field, front reports said today, and observers believed the Japanese might attempt to stem the advance.

Ledo-Burma Road Now Open

MYITKYINA, Jan. 22 (UP).—Allied convoys now are able to use the Ledo-Burma road route, Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan announced tonight.

Furriers Greet FDR and Stalin

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 22.—The general executive board of the CIO International Fur & Leather Workers Union today reaffirmed its no-strike pledge until final victory and sent congratulatory telegrams to President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin on the victories of United Nations armies.

A board cable to Prime Minister Churchill greeted coalition victories and urged realization of Teheran and Moscow conference decisions with regard to the liberated coun-

tries and recognition of their right to form democratic governments of their own without interference from the outside.

The board voted to place its full resources behind the union's New York Furriers Joint Council in its fight against an employers' association which threatens a lockout in defiance of War Labor Board orders. Irving Potash, Council manager, and his associates were congratulated for avoiding strikes despite provocations by "ringleaders" of the association.

Red Army 165 Mi. From Berlin; Allenstein, Insterburg Taken

(Continued from Page 1)

to capture the communications center of Insterburg and move within 8 miles of a junction with Rokossovsky's forces at Allenstein.

Berlin reported that another Soviet offensive had been launched in the Suwalki-Rominten heath area of eastern East Prussia.

The Nazis' press chief, Otto Dietrich, told Berlin newspapermen that "the great hour of our most sincere test has come." Berlin radio broadcasts said upwards of 3,500,000 Russians were in action on the twisting 700-mile front from the Baltic to the Carpathians and admitted many German divisions had been trapped behind the Soviet lines.

Soviet front dispatches said the Red Armies were now deep "in the beast's lair" and all Soviet interest was centered on their distance from Berlin. Soviet officers leading the offensive, which has carried 140 miles west from Warsaw in six days, have been forced to change maps several times daily, so rapidly are their armies moving.

Four important cities—Koenigsberg, Danzig, Poznan and Breslau—were in the immediate path of the advancing Soviet armies, which were dispersing both the cream and the dregs of the faltering Wehrmacht.

The First Belorussian Army, which took Gniezno, was driving along the north bank of the Warta River, a tributary of the Oder, which is a last ditch German defense line 40 miles from Berlin. Capture of Gniezno and Inowroclaw, 32 miles to the northeast, cut the Berlin-Poznan-Insterburg railroad, one of the two lifelines to the Germans in East Prussia. This line also was broken along a 37-mile stretch from Allenstein to Deutsch Eylau, which is 37

miles to the southwest.

The column which seized Inowroclaw, 60 miles northeast of Poznan, pushed on 17 miles to the northwest and seized Labiszyn, at the base of the Polish corridor 97 miles south of Danzig. It hopelessly outflanked the city of Torun, on the east bank of the Vistula, now 29 miles behind the Soviet lines. Aleksandrow, 10 miles south of Torun, and Clechocinek (Argenau), 12 miles southeast, were also seized.

The Second Byelorussian Army moving into southern East Prussia broke the German defenses along a 37-mile front by seizing Deutsch Eylau, Osterode and Allenstein, in a plunge to within 44 miles of the Baltic and 37 miles of the Nazis' last main railroad from the junker province at the coastal city of Elbing.

Deutsch Eylau is a four-way railroad junction and a military supply center for East Prussia. Allenstein, a city of 39,700, is on the main railroad leading north to Konigsberg, capital of East Prussia.

The forces which seized Insterburg, an industrial town of 35,600 founded by the 14th Century Teutonic Knights, beat through a powerful defense belt to move within 50 miles due east of Konigsberg, which also was menaced by forces moving down the Baltic coast.

Far to the south the Soviets were battling their way across industrial German Silesia—the Ruhr of the East—toward Breslau, capital of Lower Silesia province, and a city of 615,000, and the fortress city of Oppeln, capital of Upper Silesia, which is on the Oder.

The Germans reported that Soviet reconnaissance thrusts had been launched against the Courland peninsula of Western Latvia.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, January 23, 1945



Former residents of Warsaw return to the liberated city. Out of the ruins that were their homes they are prepared to build a new and happier life. —Sovfoto Radiophoto

The Veteran Commander

RETRIBUTION AT TANNENBERG

(Continued from Page 1)

In 1410 the Poles, Lithuanians, Belorussians and Ukrainians defeated the Teutonic Knights in the great battle of Gruenewald, which is another name for Tannenberg. This battle was the early military triumph of Slavdom over Germanism. Unfortunately, it was neither lasting nor final. Slavdom was united only temporarily and then fell out among itself.

In 1914 the Second Russian Army under Gen. Samsonov rushed headlong into East Prussia from the south in order to create a diversion for the Western Allies hard pressed on the Marne. At that time the First Russian Army under Gen. Rennenkampf had advanced into East Prussia from the east and on Aug. 20 (the day when Samsonov advanced across the southern border of East Prussia) had captured Gumbinnen and then staged a spectacular but completely ineffective cavalry raid against Allenstein.

The German commander, von Prittwitz und Gaffron lost his head and decided to retreat to the Vistula, abandoning all East Prussia. He was superseded by Hindenburg and Ludendorff who, on the advice of their Chief of Operations Hoffman (whose glory they stole), pulled troops from the northeast, thinning out the front against Rennenkampf, and concentrated their forces against Samsonov in the south.

The Second Russian Army was surrounded and practically annihilated while Rennenkampf sat back and did nothing, although his troops were only some 30 miles away from the Tannenberg cauldron. The gallant and foolhardy gesture of the Russian High Command in trying to relieve its allies, cost the Russian Army more than 100,000 casualties. The Germans consummated a modern "Cannae" of heretofore unheard of proportions. Hitler built a hideous and enormous fortress-like monument at Tannenberg where he enshrined the remains of the man who betrayed Germany to him—Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg.

Today the sons of the men who perished at the second Tannenberg and the descendants of those

who five centuries ago under Prince Yuri Miloslavski helped defeat the Teutons in the "first Tannenberg" have marched into the monstrous monument, wiping out the tragedy of 1914. The moral meaning of the capture of Tannenberg far exceeds the purely military meaning of the little town itself.

However, this victory points up something still more important than a symbolic retribution. It shows what tremendous changes have occurred in Russia since 1914. Where the Imperial Army, brave and self-sacrificing as it was on the whole, was defeated and routed, the Red Army triumphs. Cherniakhovsky is supporting Rokossovsky where Rennenkampf failed to support Samsonov. Instead of a haphazard maneuver based on a disorganized rear and communications, without the proper preparation, by an underequipped army, we see the massive blows of an army which is coming to avenge the tragedy of its predecessors in shining armor, with the full strength of excellent training, commanded by men who wear the epaulettes of marshals and generals not because of their birth, but because of their value—in short with all the gifts bestowed upon the country by Soviet power.

Thus Tannenberg III is more than a Russian national triumph. It is a triumph of human progress.

And as the Russians at Tannenberg II did their best to relieve their allies on the Marne, it can be expected that the allies on the Roer and Saar will do their best to support their allies fighting on the Aile, so the third Tannenberg can be turned swiftly into a third visit of Russian troops, this time together with their allies, to Berlin.

[Since the foregoing was written Premier Joseph Stalin in separate Orders of the Day has announced that the Red Army has outflanked Torun, at the entrance to the Polish Corridor, has captured Allenstein, Osterode and Deutsch Eylau, all in East Prussia, and Gniezno, 28 miles northeast of Poznan and 165 miles from Berlin.—Ed.]

